Monday, August 21, 1961
Sravana 30, 1883 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, the 21*st August,* 1961/*Sravana* 30, 1883 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shifting of D.V.C. Headquarters to Maithon

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*728. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer the reply given to Starred Question No. 1721 on the 25th April, 1961 and state the time by which the D.V.C. Head-quarters will be shifted to Maithon in Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the participating Governments.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether necessary arrangements for accommodation have been made?

Shri Hathi: There is some accommodation but additional accommodation will have to be made in case it is argeed that the headquarters should shift.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that it will actually entail a lot of expenditure which could be avoided [illegible] is kept as it is?

Shri Hathi: The expenditure involved would amount to Rs. 165 lakhs or Rs. 168 lakhs in building new accommodation, etc.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the special reasons why the headquarters have to be shifted from Calcutta to Maithon?

Shri Hathi: This matter was taken up as early as 1952 on the report of the Estimates Committee and in 1959 it was decided that it would be shifted to Ranchi. The West Bengal Government objected to it. Subsequently, it was decided that it should be shifted to Maithon because it is in the area of operation of the DVC.

Shri Samanta: Is it not a fact that when there was real necessity for shifting the headquarters from Calcutta to Maithon, it was neglected? May I know what is the necessity at present for transferring it to that place?

Shri Hathi: It had never been neglected: the question had been alive but the participating Governments have not been able to agree.

Plastic Railway Coach

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*730. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a proposal of a railway coach made of plastic instead of metal being discussed at the Conference jointly arranged by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers in London in the first week of May, 1961;

(b) whether Government have any plan to experiment the possibility of a railway coach made of plastic; and

(c) if so, what are their plans?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Government is aware of all discussions in the joint meetings of the Institutions of Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineers of the U.K. in early May.

(b) and (c). There are no plans to experiment with building a coach of plastic.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the British Transport Commission has stated that though the initial cost of manufacturing such a coach will be higher than the conventional one, the overall maintenance cost and the cost of fuel will be much smaller and in the long run it will prove more economical, is the Government planning to give any thought to the desirability of pursuing it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We will wait till the U.K. have built a plastic coach and experimented with it; we will then consider it.

Deepening of Palk Straits

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*731. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to deepen the Palk Straits to avoid circumnavigating Ceylon as at present;

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan; and

(c) whether they propose to include this proposal in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). A proposal to cut a ship canal to connect the Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar is under examination It is necessary to conduct hydrographic surveys and other investigations in the area to arrive at the correct cost of such a project. A provision of Rs. 16 lakhs has been included in the Third Plan for these investigations.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know when the work is likely to be taken up?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Navy has got to supply the hydrographic surveyors: I think they will be there shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hydrographic survey has been going on since 1956 following the report of the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee. May I know to what extent this survey has progressed?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am sure the hon. gentleman knows that I had to get back Captain Davis again to find out how he has estimated below what was provided by the people who estimated it again. He said that he would see whether it was a coral rock or hard rock and whether the cost might go up. That investigation has got to go on.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: My question was this. The Hydrographic survey was undertaken by the Indian Navy and it was in progress. How far has it progressed? Am I to understand that the hydrographic survey was not at all undertaken?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It was undertaken at that time but a new survey is being made.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that the scheme known as the Sethusamudhram scheme was investigated by the Ramaswamy Mudaliar committee and it has also given the details about these things which will reduce the distance and avoid going round Ceylon for the coastal ships? May we know whether it has given the details of the hydrographic survey?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The nature of the rock has got to be found out and the estimated cost will then follow according to the finding whether it is a coral rock or hard rock.

Irrigation Revenues of D.V.C.

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*732. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 693 on the 9th March, 1961 and state the decision taken by West Bengal Government regarding payment of irrigation revenues of D.V.C.?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The matter is actively being pursued with the State Government of West Bengal whose final decision is still awaited.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the total amount to be recovered? Out of this has any amount been recovered so far?

Shri Hathi: The amount was Rs. 1·67 crores. The amount has not been paid though the West Bengal Government have admitted certain claims.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that in 1959 there was excess of rain and floods and at that time the regulators had broken down? Is it a fact that one of the reasons why this dispute has arisen between these two Governments is that the State Government is unwilling to take over canals and water because they think that the water supply is neither adequate nor are the regulators at the locks of the canals correctly placed?

Shri Hathi: They are some of the reasons put forward by the West Bengal Government for not paying the total claim by the DVC. In a particular year, it is as mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the Irrigation Minister of West Bengal recently came here and placed before the Central Government a suggestion that the entire question be settled by the Attorney General as to what exactly should be paid?

Shri Hathi: The amount to be paid was not to be settled by the Attorney General. The question to be settled was whether the DVC Act of this Parliament should actually apply or whether the West Bengal Act should be applied to the question of water supply. That was the question to be decided. But it is yet under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the position now? Is the entire question under negotiations still or is it going to be referred to the Attorney General?

Shri Hathi: There are two parts to the question. One is the rate at which DVC is entitled to claim. The second part is whether the West Bengal Government should pay in a particular year for a particular area which did not receive water. These are the two questions; one is a question of fact and the other, of law. Both are under consideration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Apart from the question of law and the question of fact, as the Deputy Minister has said just now, I want to know, if it is found on examination that some of the arguments of the State Government are valid, what portion of the arrears of revenue would be written off.

Shri Hathi: That question is under consideration.

Eye Bank for Delhi

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*723. **Shri am Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 723 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for an Eye Bank for Delhi; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have under consideration a proposal for opening an eye bank in Delhi.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature and the details in regard to the assistance which will be given by the Centraly Government to the Delhi Administration in this regard?

Shri Karmarkar: This is not one of the schemes under the third Five Year Plan. But we always do whatever we can to help the States and the administrations in the Union territories in whatever good work they propose to undertake.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nanjappan.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether such banks will be opened in other parts of the country?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Nanjappan.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether there is any proposal for a Central legislation in view of the fact that grafting of cornea is being practised in this country, and particularly to get over certain legal difficulties in the matter of donation of eyes?

Shri Karmarkar: I think recently we recommended to the State Governments the taking of necessary steps to have such legislation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that some State Governments had already opened eye banks long before and may I know whether they came forward for help and, if so, whether any help has been sanctioned?

Shri Karmarkar: It is a fact, as replied earlier to a Starred Question, No. 587, that there have been institutions which are already having eye banks. Seven of them have been listed: one in Orissa, three in Madras, one in Rajasthan, one in Assam and one in Aligarh. But I do not remember of any cases where the State Governments have asked for any assistance for eye banks. Eye banks require eyes from donors.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के नेत्र लगाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या भारतवर्ष में कहीं कोई परीक्षण हुए हैं ? यदि हां तो किस अंश तक वे सफल रहे हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : परीक्षण की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। यह सिद्धान्त तो मान लिया गया है कि जो आइज होती हैं वे किन्हीं केसेज में सब्स्टिट्यूट हो सकती हैं।

Eyes can be substituted and blind persons could see.

Over-Payment made to Contractors on S.E. Railway

***734. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 312 on the 24th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the investigation report of Special Police Establishment regarding the over-payment made to the contractors engaged in the doubling of Rajkharswan-Barajamda Line of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The report stated that there was evidence for taking departmental action against certain officers engaged on the Project.

(c) The report has been examined. Action for the lapses on the part of District Engineer concerned is being progressed.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the findings in the report, may I know whether any departmental action has been taken against the officer concerned so far?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir. Action has been taken against the District Engineer concerned.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know what is the amount overpaid and who is responsible for the overpayment?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is actually not an overpayment. It was a payment "on account". The House will remember that this matter was handed over to the Special Police Establishment in January, 1960. They submitted a report in June, 1961. They found that there was an overpayment to the tune of Rs. 1·6 lakhs. That is all; and that is being adjusted in the final payment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Originally, in answer to a question, the reply was to the effect that the overpayment was to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs. Subsequently it was made Rs. 9 lakhs. Now, according to the Special Police Establishment's report, it is only Rs. 1·6 lakhs. May I know whether this difference has been properly scrutinised by any high official in the Railway Board?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The point is this. There was some mistake. The sum of Rs. 24 lakhs is accounted for this way: Rs. 16½ lakhs for the Noamundi-Banspani line and Rs. 7½ lakhs for the Barajamda doubling. This was the rough estimate. Subsequently, as I submitted to the House, it was handed over to the Special Police Establishment and it is in their report that they have arrived at the figure of Rs. 1·6 lakhs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Deputy Chief Engineer was also suspended. May I know whether there was no action taken against him?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This question is in connection with the doubling of Rajkharswan-Barajamda line. Therefore that question does not arise here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: With regard to the overpayment in respect of the doubling of this line, in answer to a previous question, they said that the Deputy Chief Engineer was suspended along with the District Engineer. But I find from the answer that action has been taken only against the District Engineer. I want to know whether the Deputy Chief Engineer has been exonerated.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I submit that there are two things. One is, this question relates only to the Barajamda-Rajkharswan doubling. It is in connection with the other line Manoharpur-Rourkela that the Deputy Chief Engineer was concerned. So far as this matter is concerned, the report is, action should be taken against the District Engineer and three other Assistant Engineers. On a review, we found that there was no case against the Assistant Engineers but there was a case against the District Engineer. We have taken action.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that so much money is involved, will the Minister place a copy of the report of the Special Police Establishment on the Table of the House?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The contract was to the tune of Rs. 1 crore, and the overpayment is Rs. 1·6 lakhs, —1½ per cent. Considering the difficult circumstances under which they were working, there was a possibility of a slight overpayment, and therefore in a matter of this nature, this is not a very considerable amount.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is precisely in view of that, that we want that the copy of the report of the Special Police Establishment should be laid on the Table of the House, so that we can go through it.

Mr. Speaker: What is the action taken? Is any case pending?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No case is pending; the District Engineer has been retired and a portion of his gratuity has been withheld.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difficulty in placing a copy of the report on the Table of the House?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is a departmental enquiry. I shall abide by your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: It may be placed on the Table of the House. The House must know every detail of what is happening in the Government unless it is a top secret and involves international affairs and so on. Otherwise, whenever there is a doubt on the part of any hon. Member, he must be able to look into it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I submit to your ruling, but may I submit that this is not normally done, because these are all departmental reports?

Mr. Speaker: Whenever there is a demand, let it be placed on the Table of the House, so that the doubt may be cleared. Let the House know it.

Why should there be a suspense about it? The hon. Member says that it was first Rs. 12 lakhs; then Rs. 9 lakhs and then Re. 1 lakh. It may be Rs. 1·1 lakhs, but, all the same, in view of the different statements that have appeared, I think it is better in the interests of the administration itself that the papers are shown to hon. Members here and made available to them.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Q. No. 735.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): With your permission, I shall read the Hindi answer on behalf of the Minister of Transport and Communications.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारी

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*७३५. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री अ० क० गोपालन :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २४ फरवरी, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४९२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त की गई समिति की शेष सिफारिशों की जांच कर ली है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). चार सिफारिशों की अभी जांच की जा रही है और आशा है कि उन पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय कर लिये जायेंगे। प्रादेशिक भाषाओं मे फार्म छपाने के बारे मैं की गई सिफारिसों पर निर्णय कर लिया गया है और उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को भेज दिया गया है ।

Some Hon. Members: Also in English.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Four are still under examination and decisions thereon are expected to be taken early. A decision on the recommendation regarding printing of forms in regional languages has been taken and communicated to the authorities concerned for implementation.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He has read the English answer also!

Mr. Speaker: What do hon. Members want?

Shri Hathi: I said that with your permission I would read the Hindi answer on behalf of the Minister of Transport and Communications. I read the Hindi answer.

Some Hon. Members: English also!

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know the special reasons why there has been so much delay, when the report was submitted more than a year ago?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): It is true that there was some delav. We did take action. We had referred it to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs; he delayed it a bit, and then he said, "let us first put up proposals about this and then he will give his advice."

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Has it come to the notice of the Government that even the decisions which were taken sometime ago have not been implemented, with the result that arrears have not been paid to the majority of these employees, and may I know whether any serious and energetic steps will be taken now?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have already said that the Accountant General P&T has been consulted whether this can be implemented at once. He said, "Let us have the proposals first and then I will give my advice."

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It was recommended and the Government also accepted that the payment should be made on the basis of the point system of work. May I know whether the Ministry has by this time calculated the point system of work, according to which their remuneration will be increased.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I do not quite follow the question.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: According to the point system of work—it is above 20 points—their payment will be increased. May I know whether this has been calculated by now and when they are going to receive this extra payment according to this calculation?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I said, we have referred it to the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs. When his advice comes, the P & T Board will consider it and implement it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister stated that the recommendations of the extra departmental employees committee were being amended by the department concerned. I want to know whether those recommendations have been accepted or even that has been referred to the Accountant General?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I said, the recommendations have been accepted by Government. Then the doubt arose as to the accounting part of it. So, it was referred to the Account General, Posts and Telegraphs. The reply has just come and will be considered by the P & T Board.

Shri Tangamani: This Rajan Committee report on extra-departmental staff was submitted as early as 1958. On the last occasion, we were told that these recommendations about remuneration have been accepted. May I know by what time will they get this extra remuneration as recommended by the committee?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I hope they will get it very shortly.

Salem-Bangalore Rail Link

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*736. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 468 on the 1st March, 1961 and state the latest position regarding construction of Salem-Bangalore Railway Link?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The construction of a line to connect Bangalore with Salem is under consideration for inclusion in the Railways' Third Five Year Plan Programme.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the total length of the line and whether any survey has been carried on so far?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; some surveys were carried out in 1956-57. Preliminary engineering and traffic surveys were carried out. The total length of the broad gauge line would be approximately 133 miles and that of the metre gauge line 144 miles.

Shri Narasimhan: In view of the inclusion of this in the third Plan, for consideration as per in para 28, page 548 and the Prime Minister's own answers to interpellations on 28-4-1961, may I know how soon we can expect consequential steps such as the final location survey for this link line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As soon as it is finally decided to include it in the Plan.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much money has been set apart for this for the year 1961-62?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We can only set apart sums when the line is finally sanctioned. It is still under consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This project is supposed to be included in the third Plan. Unless steps are taken now, it cannot be completed by the end of the third Plan.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Steps can only be taken when it has been finally approved by the Planning Commission.

Chandigarh-Ludhiana Rail Link

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***737.** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 58 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the scheme for direct rail link from Chandigarh Station to Ludhiana; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration in the Railway Board.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any possibility to include this railway line also in the third Plan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Member has received a copy of the Third Plan report; it is not in it

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Punjab has made a special request for consideration of this line and in view of this may I know whether action will be taken soon?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Every State presses for lines in its area. Even so, the Chief Minister has written.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact that the Indian Railways have been able to procure an extra loan of about Rs. 25 crores? In view of the fact that this loan has been given for the new lines, would it be taken into consideration and an allocation made for this line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All aspects have been considered by the Planning Commission and they have chosen not to include it. Possibly the financial implications also weighed with the Planning Commission, *viz.*, the return may not warrant its inclusion. The return is only 1·89 per cent. for the Chandigarh-Ludhiana line and 1·49 for the Chandigarh-Jagadri line. Possibly that has weighed with the Planning Commission.

Polio in Andhra Pradesh

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***738.** **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1890 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the immunisation programme against Polio has begun in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of children of the age group 2—5 years to whom oral vaccine obtained from the U.S.S.R. has been administered; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to obtain this vaccine from other countries also?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Polio Vaccine supplied by the U.S.S.R. was given to 1,01,268 children in the age group 0—6 years.

(c) A gift of 100,000 doses of oral polio vaccine was made to the Government of India by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, Spadina Crescent, Toronto, Canada.

There is no proposal at present for obtaining this vaccine from any other country.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether there is any proposal to have another hospital for treating these patients?

Shri Karmarkar: For manufacturing vaccines?

Mr. Speaker: Hospitals do not manufacture vaccine. He wants to know whether there is a proposal to have another hospital for treating such cases.

Shri Karmarkar: Exclusively for treating? The Andhra Pradesh Government is absolutely able to cope with the situation if any unfortunate thing like this arises again.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the type of virus that caused this disease has been discovered?

Shri Karmarkar: There are two types of vaccines one competing with the other. One of them is salk vaccine, which has met with our approval.

Shri Kodiyan: My question is whether the type of virus that has caused this particular disease in Andhra Pradesh has been discovered.

Shri Karmarkar: Subject to further enquiries, I think that point has been examined in our Coonoor Laboratory. But I should like to have notice for a correct answer.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Minister mentioned that there are two vaccines—salk vaccine and oral vaccine, I presume. Would he tell us whether both these vaccines were used in the Andhra epidemic or only the oral vaccine was used and if both were used, in what proportion and whether there was any difference in the results?

Shri Karmarkar: They were both oral vaccines. Regarding further details, I shall either require notice or keep my expert on the subject in contact with the hon. Member.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether any of our experts supervised the administration and watched the effects of the vaccine? Is it also a fact that they have made an observation that the Russian experts who supplied the vaccine and who were here claimed in a Press interview that the non-immunised children who came into contact with the immunised children got the immunisation?

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm in that.

Shri Karmarkar: I am not able to understand his question.

Mr. Speaker: I was afraid it was the other way about, *i.e.*, the immunised children should once again get it when they come into contact with non-immunised children. If what the hon. Member says is true, it is all the better for us.

Shri Kasliwal: The reply given to part (a) by the hon. Minister is that is an immunisation programme and not a treatment programme. May I know whether this oral vaccine was given in respect of treatment also and if so, what was the effect?

Shri Karmarkar: This question related to immunisation and therefore all my answers relate to immunisation. If my hon. friend puts another question regarding treatment, I shall be very happy to answer it.

Prices of Indian-built Ships

*739. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how prices of ships built at Hindustan Shipyard are related to prices in U.K.; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to lower the prices of Indian built ships?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) It is difficult in practice to relate the prices of ships built at Hindustan Shipyard to prices in U.K. unless a similar ship is simultaneously built in a U.K. Yard and the cost accertained from them. The Shipyard obtains an estimate of the cost of getting a ship built in a U.K. Shipyard from a firm of Consultants in the U.K. Based on this estimate, the price of ships built at Hindustan Shipyard is fixed by negotiations between the Shipyard and the shipowner keeping the U.K. price in the background.

(b) No.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is not a fact that there have been continual complaints from customers that the prices of these ships built by the Hindustan Shipyard are too high? In view of that, is the Government satisfied that proper cost accounting methods and control over cost of production have been introduced?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As far as I am aware, I think proper control is being kept on the prices, and we are charging the prices we can afford to charge.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Only recently a river survey vessel, which is a relatively small vessel, was built in this Shipyard for the Calcutta Port Commissioners at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs, and after the ship arrived at the Calcutta Port.....

Mr. Speaker: We are arguing this matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: No, Sir, we want to know whether they are satisfied that proper cost accounting and control is there. It was found afterwards that a lot of additional expenditure will have to be incurred for modification of the ship because proper arrangements for accommodation of the crew and officers had not been made.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have myself seen the ship and the difficulties there. I admit that what the hon. Member says is correct. But sometimes mistakes do happen.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that the ship owners here in India are charged by the Hindustan Shipyard the same price which those people would have paid if they had bought similar ships from U.K.? If so, may I know what is the total amount of subsidy so far given by the Government to the Hindustan Shipyard.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Sir, I will have to ask for notice. I know that the subsidy given is of a considerable amount, but I shall have to get the figures.

Shri Kasliwal:: In reply to part (b) of the question the hon. Minister just laconically said "No". May I know what are the reasons for there being no proposal under consideration to lower the prices of Indian ships?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Because we cannot afford to make it lower.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the availability of steel now in India will reduce substantially the prices of Indian ships?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: When we are able to get the steel, we will then consider.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that because Government gives subsidy equal to the difference between the actual cost and the cost price in U.K., there is no incentive for the Hindustan Shipyard to reduce their cost of production; if so, may I know what steps the Government is taking in that direction to reduce the cost?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have tried our best to see that prices are reduced, but as costing was looked into it was found that it was impossible to produce them at a lesser cost than the cost at which we are producing at present.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Government have seen in what item our costs are higher compared to the U.K. price?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There are lots of things which are imported from abroad which swells the price. I cannot give an exact description of what we are getting.

Shri Tyagi: Could I have an idea of the percentage of subsidy given on ships generally?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I said, I will have to get the information.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know how far the cost of these ships built in the Hindustan Shipyard is affected by the cost of plates which have to be brought from Rourkela and where the plate mill is not working satisfactorily?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have not compared it as yet; but I shall have a comparison made.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know what is the average foreign exchange component in the ships built at the Hindustan Shipyard?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am afraid, I do not carry these figures in my head; I will have to get them worked out.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the amount of foreign exchange required for importing parts from abroad for building one ship?

Mr. Speaker: Why are they worried about this?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I said, Sir, I will get the information if the hon. lady Member wants.

Divisional Superintendents on Railways

***740. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) which of the posts of Divisional Superintendents are in Junior Administrative Cadre and whicvh are in Intermediate Cadre; and

(b) whether Government have considered putting all Divisional Superintendents on the same cadre?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) By cadre the hon. Member apparently means grade. The requisite information is given below:—

Railways	Posts of Divisional Supdts in	
	Intermediate Administrative.	Junior Administrative.
Eastern .	Sealdah Howrah Dinapore Asansol.	..
Central .	Secundrabad Jhansi Bombay Bhusawal	Jabalpur Sholapur Nagpur
Northern .	Delhi Allahabad Lucknow Moradabad Ferozepur	Bikaner Jodhpur
Southern .	Madras Bezwada Guntakal	Madura Olavakkot Hubli Mysore Trichinopoly
Western	Bombay Baroda Rajkot	Ratlam Kota Jaipur Ajmer Bhavnagar

(b) The question of placing all posts of Divisional Supdts. in the same grade is receiving the Government's consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether these posts of junior administrators are only in what used to be Part B States, whether it is a legacy or whether there has been some rational consideration in fixing these grades?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The main consideration is the workload that exists in each division.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, in the case of High Court Judges, whether a Judge is in Rajastan or in U.P. he will get the same salary. In the case of District Magistrates, whether it is a big district or a smaller district, they get the same salary. May I know what are the special reasons which have prompted the Railway Administration to follow a different course which runs absolutely counter to the accepted principle of administration that all posts of the same status are in the same cadre?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): In the first place, it has nothing to do with the erstwhile Indian States. Junior administrative grade divisions are to be found in all parts of the country. The rationale behind the junior administrative grade officers being placed in charge of certain divisions and intermediate administrative grade officers being put in charge of certain other divisions depends upon the size and volume of work and the problems in the respective divisions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In answer to part (b) of the question it was said that this question is presently engaging the attention of the Government. May I know whether the whole rationale is engaging the attention or only a certain number of posts to be upgraded are under consideration? What is engaging the attention of the Government?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No. There is nothing wrong in the rationale. What is being considered is that we will not have any scale, junior or senior administrative grades, but the divisional superintendents, whoever will be thought competent to hold charge of the divisions, will be given their grade pay plus some allowance.

Shri Tangamani: Am I to take it that those 15 divisions manned by junior divisional officers will now have senior divisional officers or in the alternative they will have the same pay as those 19 officers who are getting the senior divisional officer's pay?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, the divisions will not be on the basis of junior administrative grade or intermediate grade. Officers who will be thought competent to hold charge of the divisions will be put in charge of those divisions and they will get their own grade pay plus some allowance the allowance being uniform in all cases.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I seek a little clarification from the hon. Minister, further to his explanation to part (b) of the question. Do I take it that any officer will be posted and given a certain allowance or there will be at least a minimum prescribed, that no officer junior to a particular cadre will be posted—say, nobody lesser than a junior administrative officer or a departmental head? What is the cadre to which you are equating this and then giving the allowance? We have a number of posts where we give special allowances; but a basic grade, a basic cadre, a basic salary is always there.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The basic grade will not be below the Junior administrative cadre.

Over-crowding in trains on Southern Railway

*741. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1216 on the 30th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the reasons for increase in the percentage of over-crowding in IIIrd class on the Southren Railway (B.G.) in 1960 as compared to 1955;

(b) whether the steps taken during the Second Five Year Plan for reducing over-crowding have proved to be inadequate; and

(c) if so, what are the special measures likely to be taken on the Southern Railway to reduce over-crowding in the coming years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The increase in over-crowding was mainly due to passenger traffic requirements exceeding the additional accommodation made available particularly during the calender years 1959 and 1960.

(c) Consistent with the availability of line capacity and rolling stock and with due regard to the need for movement of additional anticipated goods traffic, it is proposed to introduce additional passenger trains in the coming years on sections where the over-crowding is such as to justify an additional service. Loads of the existing trains will also be augmented to the extent feasible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: During the Second Plan period the expected increase in the passenger transport capacity was 15 per cent. May I know whether the passenger transport capacity in the Southern Railways was actually increased by 15 per cent. and that this over-crowding is over and above this 15 per cent.?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The all-India increase is of the order of 25 per cent. So far as the Southern Railways is concerned, on the broad-guage there is an increase from 12 in 1955 to 16 per cent. in 1960. As regards the additional accommodation, we have put in 498 coaches with an increased seating capacity of 45,000 and odd.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the Second Plan it was decided to double the line between Vijayawada and Gudur. Subsequently, we have doubled only 50 per cent. of what was proposed to be done in the Second Plan. May I know whether there is any proposal to double the whole line during the Third Plan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have doubled on the Southern Railway to the extent of 144 miles. So far as the Vijayawada-Gudur line is concerned, we have programmed for 93 miles, of which 87½ miles have already been done and, as I submitted earlier in reply to another question, 5½ miles remains to be done, for which we are awaiting the arrival of girders. That will be completed by the end of this month.

Export of Rolling Stock

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*742. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Assar:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the efforts to export locomotives, passenger coaches and wagons have been successful so far;

(b) what further efforts are being made in this connection; and

(c) how do the figures of export for 1961 so far compare with those of 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There has been no success so far.

(b) Efforts continue to be made by submission of offers against foreign enquiries as they are put out.

(c) The question does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the Railway Ministry have considered the advisability of constituting an export promotion council on the lines of the one which the Commerce and Industry Ministry are having with a view to further the efforts to increase exports?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The exports are arranged by the State Trading Corporation, which is a part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the Ministry has considered the constitution of an export council, instead of depending upon the State Trading Corporation?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Legislation for Control of Leprosy

*744. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up by Government to examine the various aspects connected with the legislation for the cnotrol of leprosy has completed its work and submitted any proposals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know by what time the Committee is expected to submit its proposals?

Shri Karmarkar: I think this Committee will submit its final report in about a month's time, and we may be able to consider it at the next meeting of the Central Council of Health.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether there is any legislation at the State level at present to control leprosy?

Shri Karmarkar: Leprosy is not controlled by legislation; it is controlled by treatment. I am not able to appreciate the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any efforts are being made to control the contagion from spreading. By contact one may get this diease. Are there any attempts made to segregate them? If it comes of its own, then it is a different matter. He want to know the steps undertaken by State Governments by way of legislation to prevent its spread by contact.

Shri Karmarkar: Now his question is clearer to me. The answer to it is that it is a fact that it has been found by experts that, unlike TB and other speedily infecting diseases, leprosy is contracted only by long association. It happens in the case of children in a family. Today the method of segregating patients of leprosy is outmoded. Now if a person is suffering from leprosy, each man, woman and child of that family is taken to the centre and examined to find out whether they have contracted it. The old idea of segragation is being fast given up.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, there is no legislation.

Shri Karmarkar: Therefore, both on merits as also on the ground of impracticability, legislation on travel by patients from one place to another is not under consideration. The particular question under consideration is as to what is to be done for the leprosy patients who beg. That is considered as an important problem for the time being. For the control of leprosy in general, we propose to cover the whole country with those centres and bring the treatment to every man's door.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether a survey has been undertaken recently in which it has been ascertained that leprosy cases are on the verge of increase and it has increased in certain places, especially in mining areas? I want to know the steps that are being taken to check this.

Shri Karmarkar: I should have to wait for more details about the mining areas, but there is no ground for believing that the incidence of leprosy is increasing. On the other hand, wherever we go, we have been told by the patients that better treatment is being given and their scars are improving. In fact, a survey was undertaken at Wardha by Dr. Wardekar and his survey shows that leprosy is decreasing in that area. Therefore, the number of leprosy cases are decreasing.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware that the survey that he is referring to was done ofter an intensive home treatment in that particular area. Surely, after an intensive home treatment tracing and treating every case of leprosy, there will be decrease in the incidence of leprosy in a particular area. But from that how can the hon. Minister draw general conclusions for the whole country? Secondly, is he suggesting that there is nothing to be done for the beggars suffering from leprosy and Government propose to leave the problem alone for the time being?

Shri Karmarkar: To the first of half of the question my reply is to repeat what I said earlier, that the material at our disposal does not lead us to the conclusion that leprosy is increasing in its incidence. With regard to the second question, we attach the greatest importance to it and it is engaging the active attention of the Government. Regarding the question how to deal with beggars suffering from leprosy, in Bombay they arrested the leprosy patients who are begging, isloated them and gave them treatment. That resulted in some good. In Delhi, for instance, all the beggars are being arrested, and that will include the beggars suffering from leprosy also.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the Indian Council of Medical Research have any scheme for eradicating leprosy and, if so, what those schemes are?

Shri Karmarkar: The Government of India have a scheme to control leprosy. The Council has schemes only for researches.

Allowance to Retired Scientists to Continue Research Work

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*745. { **Shri Damani:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to help retired scientists to continue research work by giving them annual allowances;

(b) if so, the reaction by the retired scientists thereon; and

(c) whether any headway has been made in this direction?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme has been received favourably.

(c) The scheme has been implemented with effect from December, 1960. Four retired scientists have been given assistance under this scheme so far.

Shri Damani: May I know whether it is contemplated to put up the retirement age up for such personnel so as to utilize their knowledge and experience which become ripe and mature at the retirement age?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is a separate question. We are dealing with people who have actually retired, irrespective of the age at which they retire.

Shri Tyagi: What type of help is proposed to be given to these shown scientists? Will it also be restricted only to those who have good results during their tenure of office?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. The scientists would be chosen very carefully. There will be an advisory body of five big scientists of the country who will scrutinise not only what they have done in the past but also how far they will be suitable for undertaking research on a particular subject that will be assigned to them. The emoluments are Rs. 6,000 per year. It will be a sort of an allowance. Rs. 4,000 are provided for the arrangements.

Shri Tyagi: I was keen to know whether it will be restricted only to those who have done some good research during their tenure of office and not to those who go on doing research without giving any good results. It is no use helping such people.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It would not be confined merely to those who have given good results. The capability may be irrespective of any definite results. If there is a promise of results, that is equally good.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are the concessions made to those scientists who have retired on their application or are they made *suo motu* by the Government hoping that such concessions given to them will be useful for the purpose they are given?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Actually, everybody would be expected to apply, but there may be a proud scientist who would refuse to apply, in which case we might not mind approaching him to take up the work.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do Government realise that it is not enough to give an allowance because for conducting research there are other facilities which are more essential? May I know what is being done in respect of providing other facilities rather than chance for carrying out research, for example, laboratory assistance and all that?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is ample provision which is fairly satisfactory in the provision of Rs. 4,000. They can choose an institution where they would like to work. It might be a laboratory; it might be certain University laboratory elsewhere, or it might be some agronomic or other research which could be performed on their own farms or in suitable places. I can assure my hon. friend that we are not so perfunctory as his question suggests in working out this scheme as not to include this aspect to which he has drawn our attention.

Shri Jamal Khawaja: My question is related to the question asked by hon. Member, Shri Tyagi. I want to know how Government expect a scientist who has not done any productive work till the age of his retirement to have promise later on. It raises an objective question. What would be the objective procedure for making this decision?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In replying to Shri Tyagi I was taking an extreme case because we have several scientists who are sometimes doing exclusively administrative work and therefore probably they have had no chance of doing research work in a laboratory continuously. But even so they have contributed to the advancement of knowledge. So in a fitting case it might be extended to these people also.

Shri Tyagi: Will the hon. Minister oblige this House by giving us a gist of the researches done by them? There is so much of publicity but we do not actually know what good researches have been made by this institution in agriculture.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is entirely a new scheme which has come into operation since December, 1960. It would be open for the House to know about it from time to time. If necessary, I shall read out the names. I think, probably the names will convince the House that they have been properly selected. The names are:

> Dr. R. P. Talati, Retired Compost and Sewage Development Officer, Government of India, for, investigations on standards of effluents suitable for loamy and silty soils and improvements in quality of compost manures.
>
> Dr. N. Narayana, Retired Agricultural Chemist, Bombay Government, Poona, for investigations of nutrition problems in sheep and study of wool with regard to its physical and chemical properties.
>
> Dr. H. S. Pruthi, Retired Plant Protection Adviser, Government of India, for toxonomic and Biological studies on Indian Jassidae.
>
> Dr. Labh Singh, Retired Director of Agriculture, Punjab, for evolution of new varieties of wheat, cotton, methods of cultivation etc.

So, they have been very carefully selected.

Mr. Speaker: The question in part (a) is about retired scientists to continue researches. That implies that they must have made researches during their tenure of office and not those who did not do anything but were merely in charge of administration. That does not arise out of this question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For instance, Shri Pruthi was for a long time in the administration, but he is a very competent scientist who has done research previously and has produced a lot of useful literature on research problems and so on.

Shri Tyagi: Is he the same Dr. Pruthi who has been touring the world for the last ten years?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is it done by a committee of experts?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. As I said, there is a committee consisting of the Vice-President of the ICAR, the Agricultural Commissioner, the Animal Husbandry Commissioner, the Statistical Adviser, ICAR and five scientists of repute in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sciences to be appointed by the President of the Council. This body is composed purely of scientists.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether under this scheme the retired scientists would be allowed new research projects or whether this assistance would be given to continue their previous research projects?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Evidently, the research that we assign to them must be related to the kind of work they have done. So, it might necessarily be a prolongation of the research that they have done. It will certainly be intimately connected with the kind of research they have put in.

Sale of Surplus Stocks of Wheat by Madhya Pradesh Government

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*746. **Shri Jangde:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Amar Singh Damar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2309 on the 27th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any loss has been incurred as a consequence of permitting the Madhya Pradesh Government to sell their surplus stocks of wheat to private parties for export to any part of the country; and

(b) if so, how much and how much of it has been shared by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No loss could possibly be incurred as a consequence of permitting the Madhya Pradesh Government to sell their surplus stocks of wheat to private parties for export to any part of the country. This permission was given at a time when export of wheat from Madhya Pradesh was not permitted except to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The grant of the permission actually improved the chances of the Madhya Pradesh Government's getting a better price for this wheat.

(b) The extent of the total loss incurred will be known only after the entire stocks have been disposed of. The Central Government have agreed to share 50 per cent. of the total loss incurred by the State Government subject to a maximum of one rupee per maund.

Shri Jangde: Was any offer made to the Central Government to purchase the whole stock and was the price quoted by the Madhya Pradesh Government lower than the price of wheat imported from U.S.A. by the Central Government?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The offer was made, but the Central Government did not want it. It was offered to Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments, but they also were not prepared to take it at the price madhya Pradesh wanted from them.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब मध्य प्रदेश सरकार मे केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह गेहूं खरीदने के लिये कहा था और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नहीं खरीदा तब से इस बीच में उसमें से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा मैं गेहूं खराब हो गया है जिसमे कि कई लाख रुपये की हानि सरकार को उठानी पड़ी है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के स्टाक के लिये जो गेहूं खरीदा जाता है वह ऐसा नहीं होता है जैसा मध्य प्रदेश में था । वह खराब ही गेहूं था । इस लिये उसे स्टाक-पाइल मे में लेकर और खराब करना, ऐसा गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया नहीं कर सकती थी ।

Air Strip in Kerala

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*749. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any airstrip in Kerala is proposed to be built by the Birlas;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). It is understood that the Birlas propose to construct an air strip at Mavoor, seven miles from Calicut.

(c) The reason probably is that one of their concerns, the Gwalior rayons, is constructing—a Pulp Factory there and there is no other airfield nearby.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the proposal of the Government to construct an aerodrome at Kozhikode has been dropped?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We examined this proposal and found from the Indian Airlines Corporation that there was no possibility of good traffic to Calicut because there were two aerodromes nearby, one at Cochin and the other at Coimbatore.

बिजली के उत्पादन के लिये अखिल भारतीय सुपरग्रिड

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*७५१. श्री तंगामणि :
श्री सरजू पांडेय :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री प्र० गं० देब :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री कुन्हन :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री १४ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली उत्पादन और वितरण के लिये अखिल भारतीय सुपरग्रिड स्थापित करने के विभिन्न विषयों पर विचार करने के लिये प्रस्तावित समिति बना ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके सदस्य कौन कौन हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) भारत सरकार ने ऐसी कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की है । १४ मार्च, १९६१ को प्रश्न संख्या ८११ के अनुपूरक (supplementary) मे जिस समिति का निर्देश किया गया था, उस का कार्य कृषि सम्बन्धी पंपिंग तथा लघु उद्योगों आदि के लिये चार्ज किये गये सम्भरण दरों की जांच करना था, न कि अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड स्थापित करना ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shri Tangamani: We were also told on the previous occasion that a supergrid will be stt-up for the South Zone and the Committee has also made the recommendation. May we know at what stage it is?

Shri Hathi: The decision has been taken to have an all-India grid in the Southern region. For that purpose the combined network analyser study of that region is being conducted by the Research Directorate at Bangalore.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this is also included as one of the items for the next Southern Zonal Council meeting which is going to be held very soon in Bangalore?

Shri Hathi: Yes, I think that is one of the items included for the Zonal council for the southern States.

Mr. Speaker: The question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Enquiry about fire in "Indian Navigator"

*727. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table in reply to Starred Question No. 51 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry ordered in connection with the fire in the Indian Ship, "The Indian Navigator" on 31st December, 1960, as a result of which the ship was completely burnt and sank, has since been completed; and

(b) if so, details of its findings?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A preliminary enquiry into the loss of the S.S. "Indian Navigator" as also into the death of 13 members of crew of S.S. "Indian Success" has been completed by the Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta. On the basis of the recommendation of the Enquiry Officer and in view of the heavy loss of life involved, Government have ordered a formal investigation under section 360 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Radar Equipment for Air-India International

*729. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India International has ordered for special radar equipment from the British radio firm of Cossor for installation in its Boeing jet aircraft;

(b) if so, the details of the equipmesnt ordered; and

(c) the amount to be spent on the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation have placed an order for the Secondary Surveillance Radar commonly known as Air Traffic Control Transponaer.

(c) The installation of the equipment on each aircraft would cost approximately Rs. 10,000.

U.S. Helicopters

*743. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to buy a few Sikorsky S-62 U.S. helicopters shortly;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) the advantages of this type over the one already in use?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Utilisation of Waters of Cauvery

*747. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dispute as to utilisation of the waters of the Cauvery in terms of 1924-agreement between Madras and Mysore;

(b) if so, what are the details of the dispute; and

(c) what is the outcome of Delhi meeting held in May, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requsite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 96].

Mishap in Central Railway Loco Shed

*748. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven persons were killed near the loco shed of the Central Railway on the 2nd June, 1961 at Jabalpur when digging out clay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). While excavating in a burrow pit for making of bank in connection with Jabalpur—Madan Mahal doubling, the sides of the burrow pit collapsed burying 9 labourers and one driver of the contractor under the debris. Despite immediate rescue work, six of the ten died while 4 were lightly injured.

Nagarjunasagar Project

*750. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates of the Nagarjunasagar Project have been revised or are under revision;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the Project after revision;

(c) what is the provision made during the Third Five Year Plan for the Project; and

(d) when is the Project likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The estimates are under revision.

(b). This can be assessed only when the revised estimates are finalised.

(c) Rs. 50 crores.

(d) 1968-69.

Classification of Hostels

*752. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether hotels have been classified in various categories; and

(b) if so, how does Government propose to enforce the requirements and prevent deterioration?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Hotels have not yet been classified but it is expected that within a couple of months the Hotel Classification Committee would be set up and the actual classification of the hotels catering to or capable of catering to overseas tourists would be completed in about six months from that date. However, pending classification of hotels, certain conditions are being stipulated to ensure proper working of hotels and for maintenance of proper standards by them.

P. & T. Holiday Homes

*753. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the construction and maintenance of Holiday Homes for the P. & T. staff;

(b) whether it is a fact that these have not been fully utilised; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No buildings have so far been constructed specifically for the purpose of Holiday Homes. Except the one at Mt. Abu which is in a rented building, all the Holiday Homes have been established in surplus departmental accommodation. A sum of Rs. 366·78 nP. per annum is spent towards rent and Municipal Taxes for the accommodation at Mt. Abu. In addition, the Department also incurs the minimum service charges on electric connection for the period when the Holiday Homes remain unoccupied.

(b) Yes.

(c) May be due to economic reasons. The matter is, however, under examination.

Institute for Training Fisheries Operatives at Cochin

*754. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1391 on 7th April, 1961 and state::

(a) whether any progress has since been made for implementing the scheme of starting the Institute for Training Fisheries Operatives at Cochin;

(b) if so, what progress has been made; and

(c) when will the Institute be started?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Norwegian-India Foundation has been requested to make available the services of a Specialist from Norway for drawing up a suitable Project Report for the setting up of the Operatives Training Institute at Cochin.

A suitable site for the Institute has been located at Cochin and the State Government of Kerala has been requested to make it available for the purpose.

(c) It is not possible to give the precise time of the starting of the Institute, but every effort will be made to see that it starts functioning in 1963-64, if not earlier.

Over-Crowding on S. E. Railway

*755. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that over-crowding in passenger trains has unexpectedly increased in the South Eastern Railway section, particularly in between the Sections, Kharagpur and Tatanagar;

(b) what steps Government are taking to stop this over-crowding; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that some people have died due to this over-crowding?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) While on certain main line sections, including Kharagpur-Tatanagar section, passenger traffic has increased due to increased industrial activity this has not resulted in any undue over-crowding in trains.

(b) Consistent with the availability of room on trains loads of existing trains have been augmented to the extent feasible. There is at present no spare capacity for introduction of additional passenger trains on the main line sections of South Eastern Railway.

(c) We have no information, Sir.

Relief for P. & T. Employees, Poona

*756. **Shri Khadilkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 326 employees belonging to the different branches of the P. & T. Department were rendered homeless by the recent devastating floods in Poona;

(b) if so, what immediate steps Government have taken with a view to providing them some relief and shelter; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to undertake a building programme so as to provide their employees with permanent accommodation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 315 employees were rendered homeless.

(b) Advance of 3 months pay recoverable in 24 instalments has been sanctioned.

It has also been decided to make *ex-gratia* payment from the P&T Welfare Fund at the undermentioned rates to those P&T employees drawing upto Rs. 300 p.m. who have been badly affected by floods.

(1) Rs. 50 per family.

(2) Rs. 30 per school-going child whose text books have been destroyed.

P. & T. staff are also entitled to get the benefit of the various relief measures undertaken by the State Government.

(c) Efforts are being made to obtain land for the construction of about 300 quarters for the P&T staff.

Fire in Port Lighter in Cochin Port

*757. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy loss occurred in a fire which almost completely destroyed 500 pieces of cargo waiting to be loaded from two port lighters anchored alongside the wharf at Cochin on 18th July 1961;

(b) if so the causes of accident

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Two cargo lighters Nos. 399 and 403 owned by private parties, which were loaded with 363 packages of import cargo discharged ex s.s. "Indian Renown" of the 17th July 1961 in stream were lying at the quay side on the 18th July 1961 awaiting unloading on shore on the 19th July 1961. At 0030 hours on the 19th July 1961, fire suddenly broke out in Lighter No. 403, which soon spread to the other lighter. The Port Fire Service and Naval Fire Service were summoned immediately and the fire was brought under control by 0430 hours. Lighter No. 403 sank alongside the wharf and Lighter No. 399, although in half sunken position, was kept floating.

Out of the 246 packages in Lighter No. 399, 32 consisting mainly of Chemicals and out of 117 packages in Lighter No. 403, 106 consisting mostly of Aluminium powder are reported to have been lost or damaged. The loss of cargo is roughly estimated at Rs. 25,400. The damage to cargo has not been evaluated.

(b) The cause of the fire is still under investigation.

Pension Scales of P. & T. Employees

*758. **Dr. Sushila Nayar**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Postal Employees to revise the pension scales in the light of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission's report, and bring those who retired prior to 1959 on par with those who retired after 1959; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) It has not been possible to accept the suggestion.

Prevention of Adulteration of Ghee

*759. **Shri Kalika Singh**: Will the **Minister** of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken regarding prevention of adulteration of Ghee;

(b) the selection of colouring agent, if any, for use in Vanaspati oil; and

(c) the latest views of experts and the Vanaspati industry concerned in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The definitions and the standards of quality for Ghee as well as for Vanaspati have been prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(b) and (c). No colour has so far been found suitable for colouring Vanaspati. Efforts are still being made to find a suitable colour for the purpose.

The Vanaspati industry is opposed to colourisation of Vanaspati.

Silting of Hirakud Reservoir

*760. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission is aware of the report that the Hirakud Reservoir is being silted up sooner than was forecast at the time of construction; and

(b) if so, whether the problem has been technically examined and what steps, if any, are being taken to prevent this?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Essential Commodities

*761. **Shri Muhammed Elias**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the reason of the sudden price increase of the essential commodities specially rice, sugar, salt, spices etc. in many parts of the country;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to stop the price increase of the essential commodities; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The all-India index numbers of wholesale prices do not indicate that there has been a sudden and steep rise in recent months in the prices of rice, sugar, salt and spices with the exception of cloves. The prices of cloves seem to have risen abruptly in June 1961, but they came down to some extent in July. The small increase in the prices of certain other commodities is only a normal rise due to seasonal factors.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Promotions of S.C. Employees on Southern Railway

*762. { **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the employees of Southern Railway of injustice following Supreme Court decision on promotions to Scheduled Caste candidates;

(b) if so, whether exemption will be made in border line cases;

(c) whether Government have issued orders to implement the Supreme Court decision; and

(d) which are the Railways which have not yet enforced it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The Supreme Court's decision will be implemented fully.

(c) Yes.

(d) None, but it will take time for the orders being fully implemented.

Draught in Hooghly

***763. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp reduction in the draught in Hooghly in July which seriously threatened even the present limited sailing capacity of cargo ships calling at Calcutta;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commission accompanied by U.N. Experts has undertaken several on-the-spot studies of the problem in the second and third week of July and has taken several emergency decisions; and

(c) if so, the exact position now and the nature of the emergency measures taken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The drafts allotted for July 1961 had to be cut by 15" owing to the shoaling of the Balari Channel. Towards the end of the month, however, 6" out of the 15" cut was restored as a result of the intensive dredging.

(b) The Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, accompanied by the two U.N. Experts, went down the river last month to survey the situation.

(c) The only decision which could be taken for improving the depths at the Balari Bar was the putting into commission with the utmost expedition of the new dredger 'Churni' and this was done with effect from the 19th July 1961.

Air Accident at Cochin Airport

***764. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Miinster of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay-Cochin Dakota service plane of the Indian Airlines crashed at Cochin Airport on the 31st July, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the loss of life and property involved in the accident; and

(c) what was the cause of the crash?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) An Indian Airlines Corporation

Dakota aircraft operating Bombay-Cochin service on 31st July, 1961 slipped off the runway, after landing, and got bogged in soft ground.

(b) There was no loss of life and property. The aircraft sustained minor damage and the air hostess received slight injury.

(c) The mishap is under investigation.

Escalator at Delhi Railway Station

***765.** **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the escalator installed at the Delhi Main Railway Station on an experimental basis has been a success;

(b) if so, whether any scheme to instal more escalators at big railway stations has been chalked out; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The escalator has been working satisfactorily. It is too early to judge whether it is a success.

(b) Not so far. This will be considered in the light of further experience in the use of the escalator at Delhi Main.

(c) Does not arise.

Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports

***766.** **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vitta Rao:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Achar:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 706 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposal to develop Mangalore and Tuticorin as major ports; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The schemes have been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Hospital at all India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

***767.** **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 719 on the 9th March, 1961 and state the further progress since made in the construction of a 650-bed Hospital at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (i) O.P.D.: The work of construction of O.P.D. was entrusted to an approved Contractor in March, 1961 and is in progress. It is expected to be completed in about two years.

(ii) Wards Block Hospital: An estimate amounting to Rs. 243.30 lakhs for the construction of a 750-bedded hospital has been approved. The construction is likely to be taken up by the end of this year after completion of necessary formalities regarding calling of tenders, planning, supervision, etc.

Committee to Enquire into Distribution of Fertilizers

***768. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 291 on the 24th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into certain "irregularities and

defects" noticed in the distribution of fertilizers has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Fertilizer Distribution Enquiry Committee has submitted its report.

(b) The details are available in the Report, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Indo-Bhutan Road

***769. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 98 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the work of completion of road connecting India and Bhutan has been completed, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). There has been some delay in completion of the work. The entire work is expected to be completed during the current financial year.

New Aircrafts for I.A.C.

***770. { Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 49 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposals to acquire a new fleet of aircrafts for the Indian Air lines Corporation; and

(b) if so the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration

Height of Bhakra Nangal Dam

***771. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the American Consultant, Mr. Harvey Slocum, advised that the height of the Bhakra Nangal Dam should not be raised any further;

(b) if so, full details about this matter; and

(c) whether his advice has been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal for increasing the height of the Bakra Dam beyond the present sainctioned height of 740 ft above the deepest foundation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Thefts at Bombay Port

***772. Shri Assar**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of thefts were reported in the months of May, June and July, 1961 from Bombay Port Trust Dock Yard;

(b) if so, the total number of thefts reported;

(c) the amount involved in these thefts; and

(d) the number of persons arrested and action taken against them?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The number of thefts reported in the months of May, June and July 1961 from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Yard are as wollows:

May 1961	31
June 1961	50
July 1961	59

(c) and (d). The amount involved in these thefts and the number of persons arrested are as follows:

	1961		
	May	June	July
Vluc of cargo pilfered	Rs. 15,696	Rs. 51,777	Rs. 70,865
Number of persons arrested	39	51	48

The arrested persons are prosecuted by the police.

Short Wagon Supply to Andhra Pradesh for Rice Transport

*773. **Shri Rami Reddy**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of severe shortage of wagon supply, stocks of rice worth several crores of rupees could not be transported from Andhra to other areas of the Southern rice zone;

(b) whether representations have been received in this regard; and

(c) what is the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Southern Railway to step up loading of rice and paddy:

(i) Arranging bulk supply of wagons to certain stations where the demand is heavy.

(ii) Extension of Goods shed working hours to facilitate trade to load in the bulk.

Air-Conditioned Buses

*774. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari**:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the State-owned Transport Undertakings to provide air-conditioned buses for the benefit of foreign tourists at places of tourist interest;

(b) whether any aid has been promised to such undertakings; and

(c) if so, the nature and extent of such aid?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance subject to a ceiling and based on minimum load factor has been offered on a trial basis for one year to three such services. However, the occasion for paying a subsidy has so far not arisen.

Madurai and Madras Shuttle Service

*775. { **Shri Tangamani**:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.A.C. Shuttle service between Madurai and Madras was cancelled on the 5th July, 1961 and the 30th July, 1961 causing inconvenience to passengers;

(b) if so, steps taken to see that services are not cancelled in future; and

(c) whether the cancellation was due to weather conditions or due non-availability of aircraft?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Services are cancelled when it is unavoidable either in the interest of safety or due to other reasons.

(c) Partly due to bad weather and partly due to the grounding of the aircraft based at Madras for the Shuttle service.

Timings of Scheduled Services of I.A.C.

*776. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whethtr the timings of the scheduled services of the I.A.C. will be modified from 1st October, 1961;

(b) if so, what is the position regarding shuttle services;

(c) will Government consider late leaving from Madras in evening of Madurai-Madras shuttle service;

(d) whether the scheme of concessions has been extended to all the shuttle services; and

(e) if not, reasons for the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The winter-schedule of Indian Airlines Corporation which will take effect from the 1st October, 1961, has already been announced.

(c). The Madras|Madurai|Madras service, effective from 1st October, 1961, is scheduled to leave Madras at 1700 hours in the evening. Operational reasons preclude a later departure from Madras.

(d) and (e). Special concessional fares are introduced as a temporary promotional measure on routes of weak economics. At present, 7 days and 30 days return concessional fares are available on centrain routes as indicated in the printed time-table of Indian Airlines Corporation effective from 1st April, 1961.

Recruitment to I.A.C.

*777. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recruitment of the Indian Airlines Corporation personnel is at present made only in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and as such recruitment from far-flung States like Assam is practically nil;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to open recruitment Centres in each State; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). Recruitment to the various categories of posts in the Indian Airlines Corporation is governed by the procedure laid down in the Recruitment and Promotion Rules, framed by the Corporation, with the approval of the Central Government, under Section 45(2)(b) of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. The Rules provide for all posts available for direct recruitment (except those in Grades I and II, recruitment to which is made locally), being given the widest possible publicity, so that even though recruitment is made at area headquarters, persons residing elsewhere may have an opportunity to apply for such posts. Under the circumstances, the question of opening Recruitment Centres in each State does not arise.

Arrears Payment by Delhi Administration to Punjab Government

*778. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 285 on the 24th February, 1961 and state the decision taken in regard to the dispute between Punjab Government and Delhi Administration on the payment of arrears claimed by Punjab Government for supply of power from

Bhakra and water from Western Jamuna Canal for the last 3 and 2 years respectively?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The position with regard to the payment of arrears claimed by Punjab Government is indicated below:—

(i) Payment for supply of Power from Bhakra. The Punjab Government have enacted the Punjab Electricity (Duty) Act, 1958, and have levied a duty of 25% on the price of electricity supplied to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. That Act came into force with effect from 1st April, 1958. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking contend that the Punjab Government are not competent to enact legislation for imposing such a duty on the sale of electricity to consumers outside its own territory. The matter is under consideration.

(ii) Payment for supply of water from Western Jamuna Canal. The Government of Punjab have raised the rate of drinking water supply to Delhi from Rs. 1|8|- for every 6000 cft. to Rs. 1|8|- for every 2500 cft. with effect from 1960. The Delhi Municipal Corporation has not agreed to this rate. The matter is under correspondence with the Government of Punjab and Delhi Municipal Corporation. No final decision has yet been taken.

Wharfage Charges on Coal

*779. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 708 on the 9th March, 1961 and state whether Government have considered the question of raising the rates of wharfage charges on coal with a view to ensure speedy clearance of stocks of coal from Railway premises?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes, Sir. The wharfage charges were increased with effect from 21st March, 1961.

Teleprinter Factory

*780. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 216 on the 18th November, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in regard to the establishment of a factory to manufacture teleprinters?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): A fully Central Government-owned Company under the name of "HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LIMITED" was registered in Madras on the 14th December, 1960. The Company started functioning within a month of its registration and has so far assembled 70 teleprinters which are being supplied to the various parties against pending demands. Components for the next batch of 250 teleprinters are being obtained from Messrs. Olivetti of Italy.

The Company is at present located in temporary premises hired from the Madras Government in the Industrial Estate at Guindy. The design of the permanent building has been finalised and its construction will be taken up shortly.

Death of two Engine Drivers of N.E. Railway

*781. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Miinster of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two engine drivers of the North Eastern Railway recently died of "heat shock" and a third one became mentally deranged at Izatnagar (Bareilly—U.P.) in the first week of June, 1961;

(b) if so, the exact details of these sad incidents;

(c) the steps taken to compensate the families of the dead and the mentally deranged; and

(d) the arrangements made for the treatment of the mentally deranged driver?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

India-Ceylon Air Services

*782. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to renew Air Services between India and Ceylon;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that A.I.I. and I.A.C. were carrying on good traffic between India and Ceylon from 1950 to 1958; and

(d) whether steps will be taken for operating this service from 1st October, 1961 through Trivandrum, Trichy or Madurai in view of bilateral agreement with Ceylon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A daily Viscount service is already being operated by Indian Airlines Corporation between India and Ceylon on the route, Bombay-Madras-Colombo.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Traffic between India and Ceylon has been generally satisfactory.

(d) There are no proposals at present to operate services to Colombo through Trivandrum, Trichy or Madurai.

Three storeyed Houses in Jor Bagh, etc. (New Delhi)

1725. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1259 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to permit lessees to build three-storey houses in Jor Bagh, Golf Link and Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi due to high cost of land in these areas; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Gokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport

1726. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2940 on the 7th April, 1961 and state the latest position about the decision taken or to be taken on the recommendations of the Gokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The comments of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Gokhale Committee were placed before the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee at its meeting held at New Delhi on the 28th and 29th July, 1961. The Advisory Committee broadly endorsed these recommendations. A statement showing the latest position of these recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3137/61].

Model Town Planning Legislation

1727. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2941 on the 7th April, 1961 and state the further progress made in the finalisation of Model Town Planning Legislation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Committee of Ministers appointed by the conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning met in Delhi on 3rd and 4th May, 1961 and considered the Model Law clause by clause. A number of changes were agreed upon. The Model Law will be finally revised when views of the Government of West Bengal, which are still awaited, are received.

Cultivable Waste Land in the Country

1728. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2942 on the 7th April, 1961 and state the further progress made so far by the expert committee appointed in connection with the cultivable waste land in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Committee has since also drafted its report on Uttar Pradesh. This report will be discussed shortly with the State Government and finalised. Though the draft reports for Madras and Jammu and Kashmir have been ready for some time, it has not been possible for the Committee to arrange discussions with the State Governments concerned. The reason is that it has not been possible for the Chairman to arrange visits to these two States on account of his other preoccupations. These visits are likely to take place in the near future.

The draft reports on Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa have not been completed as some data, called for by the Committee after its visit to the States, have not so far been received. The reports in respect of the remaining States, *viz.*, Rajasthan and Assam, will be prepared after the State Governments have furnished complete data and the Committee has visited the States.

Narnaul-Charkhi Dadri Telephone Link

1729. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2950 on the 7th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any reply regarding the acceptance of rent and guarantee terms in connection with linking of Narnaul directly with Charkhi Dadri by telephone;

(b) if so, the nature of reply received; and

(c) the further action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Agricultural University in Punjab

1730. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2952 on the 7th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received comments from Punjab Government on the report of Committee appointed to study the question to raise Government Agricultural College and Research Institute, Ludhiana, to a modern residential agricultural University on the pattern of Land Grant Colleges in the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). On the basis of the report submitted by the Committee appointed by the Government of India, the Punjab Government have prepared a project for the establishment of an Agricultural University at the Government Agricultural College and Research Institute, Ludhiana. The State Government have also prepared a Draft Bill for the establishment of the said University. The Committee referred to above recently considered this Draft Bill and made certain suggestions to the State Government. These suggestions have been accepted by the State Government and the Draft Bill is proposed to be introduced by them at the next Session of the State Legislature.

Manufacture of Heart-Lung Machine

1731. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2953 on the 7th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to manufacture Heart-lung machine on large scale and supply it to every big hospital in the light of experience gained from the working of the machine in Nair-Hospital at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government has not so far received any proposal for the manufacture of Heart-lung machines on a large scale. It is also too early to consider their mass production as the idea is still in an experimental stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Centralised Traffic Control

1732. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Assar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1459 on the 12th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Centralised traffic Control Stations on North East Frontier Railway have been installed; and

(b) if so, the effect on the carrying capacity of the tracks?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri H. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Higher Secondary Schools for Railwaymen's Children

1734. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for opening Higher Secondary Schools for Railwaymen's children have been received by the Central Government from the State Governments during 1960-61;

(b) if so, whether any subsidy has been given to State Governments for running them for Railways during the same period; and

(c) the names of the States who have submitted schemes and the amount of subsidies allotted to each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Special Trains for Pilgrims on Central Railway

1735. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total number of special trains sanctioned for pilgrims on the Central Railway during the years 1958 to 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Ten special trains for pilgrims were run by the Central Railway during the years 1958 to 1960 as per details below. All these special trains originated from stations on the Central Railway:—

Year	No. of special trains.
1958	4
1959	5
1960	1
Total	10

In addition, the Central Railway provided Broad Gauge stock for pilgrims special trains one each in 1958 and 1959, which originated from stations on other Railways.

Minor Irrigation Works in Himachal Pradesh

1736. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount spent on minor irrigation works in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Rs. 8,26,700.00

Fruit Cultivation in Maharashtra

1737. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid by way of either loans or grants has been allotted by the Central Government during the year 1961-62 so far to promote the cause of fruit cultivation in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Under the current procedure, financial assistance for State Plan Schemes is not granted scheme-wise but is related to the major heads of development *e.g.*, Agricultural Production (which includes development of fruit production).

Railway Out-Agencies in Maharashtra

1738. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the various places in Maharashtra where the question of opening Railway out-agencies has been considered during 1960-61; and

(b) the decision taken so far in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 97].

Co-operative Societies on Central Railway

1739. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the names and the number of co-operative societies functioning on the Central Railway amongst the staff, division-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 98].

Master Plan for Manmad Junction

1740. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any master plan for Manmad Junction on the Central Railway has been prepared;

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented; and

(c) the time required for completion of work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The work has been divided in five phases. Phases I, II & III which includes extension of down passenger platform, provision of flush type latrines in upper class waiting rooms and provision of a II class waiting room have been completed. The works of providing a new booking office on the down side with circulating area, extension of foot over bridge to the down side and extension of up platform and cover over tranship shed for parcel traffic, which are included in Phases IV and V, are in progress and are likely to be completed by the end of this year.

Central Assistance to Maharashtra for Rural Water Supply during 1960-61

1741. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Centre to the Maharashtra Government for rural water supply in the State during the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) a grant of Rs. 11·03 lakhs was given to the Maharashtra Government for Rural Water Supply Schemes during the year 1960-61. The position under the othre programmes of Rural Water Supply is as follows:—

(1) Under the schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes, provision of Rs. 1·49 lakhs in State Plan and Rs. 4·93 lakhs in Centrally sponsored programme for providing drinking water facilities was made during the year 1960-61. Half of the actual expenditure incurred on the State Plan Schemes and the entire expenditure on the Centrally sponsored programme schemes are borne by the Government of India. The actual expenditure incurred during 1960-61 on the scheme under both the sectors of the Plan has not yet been received from the State Government.

(2) An allocation of Rs. 16·82 lakhs was made to Maharashtra State for Local Development Works Programme which was confined to the provision of three amenities *viz.*, (i) drinking water supply schemes in individual villages; (ii) village link roads and (iii) village school buildings The allocation was made for the programme as a whole and the actual utilisation of funds for various eligible categories of works was primarily the concern of the State Government. As expenditure figures for the year 1960-61 have not been received from the State Government, the actual amount utilized on Rural Water Supply is not known.

(3) The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation have made a provision of Rs. 1·15 lakhs in each stage I Block, and Rs. 0·50 lakhs in each stage II Block, under the head "Health and Rural Sanitation" in the schematic block budget. A part of this provision is utilised for rural water supply schemes.

Family Planning Programme in Maharashtra

1742. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allotted to Maharashtra Government for Family Planning Programme for the last two years has been fully utilised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Primary Health Centres in Madhya Pradesh

1743. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of Primary Health Centres opened during the Second Five Year Plan period in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): 149 Primary Health Centres were opened during the Second Five Year Plan period in Madhya Pradesh.

Town Booking Office at Jamshedpur

1744. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether Government have got any proposal to open Town Booking Office at Jamshedpur Town in Bishnupur and Sakchi areas?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): City Booking Agencies in Bishnupur and Sakchi areas of Jamshedpur town have been reopened on and from 15-6-1961 and 16-6-1961 respectively for booking of Passenger Traffic

Farraka Barrage

1745. **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the implementation of Farraka Barrage Scheme is delayed due to shortage of competent Engineers?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No. The recruitment of staff is progressing according to schedule.

Mob Attacks on Railwaymen and Property

1746. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of mob attack on Railwaymen and Railway property have taken place during the year 1961 so far; and

(b) whether a statement on the nature of these attacks and action taken thereon would be laid on the Table?.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 21 cases of mob attack on railwaymen and one case of mob attack on railway property have been reported during the period January to June, 1961.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 99].

Robberies on Northern Railway

1747. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed on the Northern Railway during the year 1961 so far;

(b) the number in which the culprits have been discovered; and

(c) the steps taken to mitigate the crime?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Eight.

(b) Four.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) instructions have been issued to T.T.Es and Conductor Guards to check first, second and ladies compartments in respect of safety fittings and presence of intruders before a passenger train leaves the starting station;

(ii) Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police U.P., Punjab and the Superintendent of Police Rajasthan have also issued instructions to their train escorts to jointly check compartments with the T.T.Es and Conductor Guards;

(iii) Police escorts on trains have been strengthened and tightened up;

(iv) Additional safety devices (visual and audible alarm devices) have also been installed in the ladies compartments of a few important trains.

Anti-T.B. Work in Punjab during Second Plan

1748. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given to Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period for anti-T.B. work in the State; and

(b) how much is being allotted to Punjab for this purpose in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) An amount of Rs. 1,82,000 was sanctioned to the State Government upto 1958-59 for anti-T.B. work. During 1959-60 and 1960-61, grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 5·49 lakhs and Rs. 14·88 lakhs were paid to the State Government in lumpsum, under the group "Schemes for control of diseases" which includes

States were free to utilise the amount on individual schemes within the group. Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 2,57,000 were sanctioned to voluntary T.B. institutions in Punjab during the Second Plan Period.

(b) A sum of Rs. 25·20 lakhs has been allocated to Punjab for Anti-T.B. work in the III Plan.

Soil Conservation in Punjab

1749. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted for soil conservation in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount utilised so far by the State Government; and

(c) the nature of programmes undertaken in Punjab under soil conservation schemes?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) (a) Rs. 75·24 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 68·90 lakhs.

(c) The programme consisted of:—

(i) contour bunding and terracing of agricultural land;

(ii) afforestation of hilly and desert areas and water-sheds of the Bhakra Dam;

(iii) training and control of *Chos;* and

(iv) miscellaneous measures like gully reclamation and construction of flood water storage tanks and ponds.

Passenger amenities on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section

1750. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2406 on the 8th September, 1960 and state what steps have been taken to provide facilities

up to 1968?

The Deputy Minister of Railwa (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Attention this connection is drawn to the rep given to Unstarred Question No. 20 of 19-12-1960. The State Governme have not so far agreed to bear the share of cost on the plea that they a not getting any return on the capit invested by them. The matter is beir further examined.

Postal Facilities in Spiti Valley

1751. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Mini ter of **Transport and Communicatio** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that th Punjab Government have represente to the Central Government for lac of postal facilities in Spiti Valley i Punjab;

(b) if so, the places where Govern ment propose to open branch po offices during this year; and

(c) when postal wireless stations a Kaza, the Sub-Divisional Headquarte of Spiti and Losar in Spiti Valley ar proposed to be put up?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a No. The Punjab Government however, have requested for opening o post offices at certain places durin the 3rd Five Year Plan.

(b) Post Offices have been sanctioned for Hansa, Keote, Rangrik, Dankan Manai, Tabo, Gue, Kaiza, Lara, Kaurik Kibu, Saugnam and Hurling.

(c) Wireless Telegraph stations at Kaza (to function during winter only) and at Losar (to function in summer only) have been sanctioned at the request of Punjab Government, and arrangements are being made to send the equipment there.

Postal Facilities in Lahaul Valley

1752. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open Branch Post Office at Chokhang in Lahaul Valley (Punjab);

(c) whether it is also a fact that the postman posted at Keylong has been given a beat of 42 miles in that difficult and snow bound area;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase their number at Keylong;

(e) whether there is a proposal to set up a postal wireless station at Khoksar in Lahaul Valley; and

(f) if so, when?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Considering the low traffic potential and sparse population etc., the available postal facilities are considered to be adequate.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) and (d). No. The question of providing additional delivery staff for this area is, under examination and the same will be sanctioned, if found justified.

(e) Yes.

(f) Next year.

Pakistani Claim on water from Ganga

1753. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the point of view of Pakistan Government regarding their claim for more water from the Ganga: and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Pakistan Government have recently further inflated their claims for water from the Ganga. In 1954, they had informed us that they would require 2,000 cusecs for their Ganges-Kobadak Project. In 1957, the commanded area was raised from 200,000 to 400,000 acres and the water requirement to 4,000 cusecs. Later, in April 1961, at the Third Meeting of the Water Resources Experts, Pakistan have indicated that their total requirement for the Ganges-Kobadak Project would be 22,000 cusecs and the requirements in the critical dry weather months 16,000 to 18,000 cusecs. Much of this expansion is only at the conception stage, as no project reports have been prepared for the second (Khulna) and the third (Jessore) Units of the Project, and arrangements are in hand on the ground for the construction of only the first (Kushtia) Unit of the Project. The Indian Engineers have serious doubts whether some of these paper schemes are technically realistic.

In April this year, Pakistan have indicated a completely new scheme, called the Faridpur Barisal Project which it is said, would require 11,000 to 13,000 cusecs more water in the dry season and over 30,000 cusecs more water at its peak requirement from the Ganga. This new scheme is highly speculative and it is difficult to accept the need for irrigation for this area by diversion from the Ganga which is known to have critical supplies in certain months barely sufficient for the legitimate demand on it. In Pakistan's Plan this heavily inundated area is shown to require a drainage project, not an irrigation scheme. In any case, the Scheme has been just conceived, long after the construction of the Farakka Barrage was commenced, and cannot have the same status or equal priority with that Project. Nor can the Scheme be said to be as vital for East Pakistan as the Farakka Barrage is for Calcutta—India's principal port and for India.

The Government of India have informed the Government of Pakistan of their view that the requirements of the unreal Faridpur Barisal

Scheme cannot be taken into account in the present discussions which should be restricted to the reasonable requirements of the Ganges-Kobadak Project of Pakistan and the Farakka Barrage Project of India.

दिल्ली शहर में चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियां

१७५४. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली शहर में चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियां तीन-चार घंटे के अन्तर से आती जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें प्रति घंटा या इससे भी कम समय पर चलाने का सरकार का कोई इरादा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). इस समय स्थानीय यात्रियों को लेकर दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर प्रतिदिन २३ गाड़ियां आती हैं और वहां से २५ गाड़ियां जाती हैं । स्थानीय यात्रियों की आवश्यकता और दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर उपयुक्त मार्ग और प्लेटफार्म की सुविधा को ध्यान में रख कर इन गाड़ियों का समय इस प्रकार रखा गया है कि उपनगरीय यात्री दफ्तरों में और काम पर दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली सवेरे पहुंच सकें और वहां से शाम को घर ठीक समय पर लौट सकें । इन स्थानीय गाड़ियो में से कुछ दो-दो घंटे से कम के अन्तर से चलती हैं और कुछ इससे अधिक अन्तर से चलती हैं । इन स्थानीय गाड़ियों को और अधिक चलाने के लिये इनके बीच का अन्तर एक घंटा या इससे कम रखना होगा और इसके लिये अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चलानी पड़ेंगी जो नीचे बताये गये कारणों से इस समय सम्भव नहीं है :—

(१) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर गाड़ी खड़ी करने की कठिनाई ।

(२) विभिन्न खंडों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता का अभाव ।

(३) इंजिनों की कमी ।

इस के अलावा अधिक स्थानीय गाड़ियों के चलाये जाने से माल यातायात पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा जो वांछनीय नहीं है ।

Textiles from Chemical Fibres

1755. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports in the press of cases in which textiles made out of chemical fibres have proved injurious to health; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Research on the causes of Contact-Dermatitis caused by the use of Nylon, etc. is being conducted by the Hony. Dermatologist of the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi. Final conclusions have not yet been arrived at.

Vending Licences on Railways

1756. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been given vending licences at more than two Railway stations;

(b) the number of persons who have ben given vending licences at more than five stations;

(c) whether it is a fact that licence holders generally sublet their vending contracts or vending shops.

(d) if so, the policy for vending licence and the steps taken to prevent the subletting system;

(e) the number of vending licence holders who have not paid the amount of licencing or any dues towards them in this regard stating the total amount;

(f) the number of vending licence holders who have not paid railway dues towards them for more than three years; and

(g) what action has been taken against such defaulters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Forty.

(b) Five.

(c) and (d). As a matter of policy, subletting of contracts is strictly prohibited. Reports of subletting are enquired into and in proved cases of subletting contracts are terminated. In the agreements executed with the contractors, a specific clause to this effect has been provided.

(e) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Termination of Services of Railway Employees

1757. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees whose services have been terminated or who have been given notice under Rule 148 of the Railway Establishment Code between the 1st Auril, 1961 and 1st August, 1961;

(b) the number of cases considered on appeal during the said period; and

(c) the number of employees reinstated as a result of such consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Railway Administrations and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Agricultural Development in Punjab

1758. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of financial assistance sought by the Punjab Government from the Centre for development of Agriculture in the State during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the nature and extent of financial assistance given to the State during the Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Under the current procedure, outlay for Annual Plan of a State is first approved and on that basis allocations of Central financial assistance for various heads of development are made. No separate requests for Central assistance are generally received from the States for Agricultural Programmes under this procedure.

(b) The Central financial assistance to the Punjab Government for Agricultural Development (including Minor Irrigation and Land Development) during Second Five Year Plan period is as under:—

	*Rupees in Lakhs**
Loans	644·8
Grants	197·8
Total	842·6

*The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Gramdan Work

1759. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what up-to-date progress has been achieved in co-ordinating Gramdan work with Community Development work; and

(b) which of the decisions have been implemented by now?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). A similar Unstarred Question (No. 1030) was answered in the Lok Sabha on the 6th March, 1961. Since then further discussions have been held with the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh. A Conference is proposed to be held between this Ministry and the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh on the 23rd August, 1961 to review the action taken on decisions reached in the past and to draw up a programme for coordination.

Telephone Connections in Madhya Pradesh

1760. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new telephone connections are proposed to be given to new subscribers in all the 43 districts of Madhya Pradesh during 1961-62 (district-wise); and

(b) how many connections were given during the year ending March, 31, 1961 (district-wise)?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 100].

Family Planning Centres in Rajasthan

1761. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how many family planning centres have been opened in Rajasthan during the Second Plan period; and

(b) the financial help given to these centres during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will, when available, be laid on the table of the Sabha.

P. & T. Employees in Rajasthan

1762. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees in Rajasthan circle grade-wise and postal division-wise at the end of 1960 and at present;

(b) the number among them who are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;

(c) whether the reserved quota in services for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been filled up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Complaints and Suggestions in Rajasthan P. & T. Circle

1763. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints and suggestions received by the Postal Superintendent and Director, Posts and Telegraphs of Rajasthan Circle during 1960-61 so far;

(b) the nature of complaints and suggestions and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of complaints and suggestions pending so far on which action has not been taken and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): From 1.4.1960 to 30.6.1961; (a) Complaints 24,347; Suggestions 8.

(b) The complaints related to delay in delivery and loss of Postal articles and delay in Payment and loss of Money orders, besides a small number relating to miscellaneous matters like delay in settlement of claims, discourtesy etc.

Six of the suggestions related to extension of postal facilities and two were about miscellaneous matters.

All complaints and suggestions except those shown as pending against item (c) have been disposed of.

(c) Complaints under enquiry—928.
Suggestions pending—5.

Due to time lag in the receipt and disposal of complaints, a certain percentage of complaints always remain pending. The suggestions are pending since they involve consultation at various levels.

Anti-Corruption Organisation on Western Railway

1764. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the achievements of anti-corruption organisation on the Western Railway since July, 1960 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): During this period 451 fresh cases of corruption were registered by the Vigilance Organisation of the Western Railway. Investigations were made in 476 cases. including outstandings, and charges were established in 174 cases. Departmental action was taken and punishments were imposed on 251 delinquent employees.

2. The different types of irregularities, which were investigated, may be broadly classified as under:

- (i) Acceptance of illegal gratification;
- (ii) Misuse or fraudulent use of passes, P.T.Os. etc.;
- (iii) Giving short change to passengers purchasing tickets;
- (iv) Utilising Railway staff or equipment for private purposes without authority;
- (v) Irregular appointment due to impersonation, concealment of antecedents, etc.;
- (vi) False claims for travelling allowance;
- (vii) Suppression of demurrage and wharfage charges; and
- (viii) Misdeclaration of consignments.

3. Surprise raids and checks on various sectors where leakage of revenue was suspected were undertaken. Surprise reweighments of parcels were undertaken and a number of instances of underweighments were detected and due charges recovered. The Vigilance Branch from time to time drew the attention of the departments concerned to procedural defects which provided scope for corrupt practices and also made suggestions regarding transfer of employees of doubtful integrity from important positions. The Branch also paid special attention to the activities of Commercial staff concerned with booking and delivery of perishable traffic.

Tungabhadra and Nagarjunsagar Projects

1765. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state how many acres of land are estimated to be irrigated per TMC of water for seasonal and perennial crops under Tungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar Projects for deep and shallow soils?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): According to the Tungabhadra Project Report, an area of 10,400 acres of seasonal crop is estimated to be irrigated by one TMC ft. of water. The corresponding figure of perennial crop is 4,600 acres per TMC ft.

The figures of Nagarjunasagar Project as estimated in the Project Report are 10,800 (seasonal) and 5,400 acres (perennial) per TMC ft.

The figures given above are for normal soil conditions. No separate estimates for deep and shallow soils are available.

Purchase of Property by Northern Railway

1766. { **Dr. K. B. Menon:**
Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway has purchased any property in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, for what purpose; and

(c) at what price and on what terms the same has been purchased?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For providing holiday homes at Pahalgam for Officers and Staff of all Railways.

(c) The buildings were purchased outright at a total approximate cost of Rs. 3·70 lakhs, and the land pertaining thereto was taken on a long term lease at a nominal rent from Kashmir government.

Rural Credit

1767. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for rural credit development through co-operatives during the Third Five Year Plan period in Union territory of Delhi has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) The main features of the scheme are as under:

(i) Bringing of 60 per cent of the rural families within the co-operative fold by the end of the Third Plan.

(ii) Strengthening and revitalisation of 100 primary agricultural credit societies.

(iii) Opening of 2 additional branches of the Delhi State Co-operative Bank and its strengthening by increase of Share Capital and deposits.

(iv) Issue of loans by Delhi State Co-operative Bank and primary agricultural societies to the extent of Rs. 90 lakhs and 100 lakhs respectively by 1965-66.

(v) Sanction of outright grants to primary agricultural credit societies and Delhi State Co-operative Bank for encouraging them to issue adequate loans to all classes of cultivators, the grants to be calculated on the basis of the additional loans issued.

(vi) Construction of godowns by 10 primary societies for stocking production requisites and agricultural produce.

Democratic Decentralisation

1768. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the up-to-date progress made in giving effect to the scheme of democratic decentralisation of administration in various States?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras, Mysore and Orissa have already implemented the scheme of democratic decentralisation namely, Panchayati Raj. Punjab has passed the necessary legislation and is taking steps to inaugurate Panchayati Raj all over the State by October, 1961. In Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, legislation in this regard has already been passed by the State Legislatures and the Bills are awaiting the assent of the President. The Government of Maharashtra have drafted their Bill which will be/has been introduced in the current Session of the State Legislature. In Gujarat drafting of the Panchayati Raj Bill has been undertaken. In Bihar a Bill has been introduced in the State Legislature.

Kerala has passed the Panchayats Act and has brought the whole State under a uniform system of Panchayats. Constitution of higher level bodies is expected to be taken up only after the Panchayats have functioned for some time in the State.

In West Bengal Panchayats are now being constituted according to a phased programme.

Panchayats are functioning in Jammu and Kashmir. There are block Panchayat Boards which function in an advisory capacity.

As regards Union Territories, Panchayats have been established in Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. In Delhi the erstwhile Block Development Committees have been reconstituted into Panchayat Samitis. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Panchayat Regulation has been promulgated and Panchayats are proposed to be established in certain areas of the Islands soon. The Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 has been extended to Manipur and Tripura and preparations are underway for setting up Panchayats. Pondicherry and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands do not have Panchayats.

Co-operative Training

1769. Shri Jadhav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the study team appointed by Government has recommended that Reseve Bank should withdraw, from co-operative training; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to implement the recommendations of this Study Team?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No. The Study Team has recommended the replacement of the existing central committee for co-operative training by a National Board for Co-operative Training. It has however recommended that the National Board should have 2 representatives from the Reserve Bank.

(b) This and other recommendations of the Study Team are under examination of the Government. Decisions will be taken after consulting the State Ministers of Co-operation in a Conference scheduled for October, 1961.

Export of Frogs

1770. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mass destruction of frogs for export to foreign countries has seriously affected the crops in some parts of the country as the frogs kill a number of insects that are injurious to the crops;

(b) whether any investigation has been made in this direction; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Polio

1771. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polio cases in the country during the year 1960;

(b) the number of cases during 1961 so far and during the corresponding period, in 1960; and

(c) the steps taken to check this disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the State Governments and Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Ghaggar River

1772. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dead river Ghaggar has again come to life and flooded large areas during the last rainy season;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out to tame the river Ghaggar; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The river Ghaggar passes through the States of Punjab and Rajasthan. The steps proposed to be taken by the two State Governments for controlling floods in the river are as follows:

Punjab.—The State Government are considering the following projects:

(i) Construction of a Dam across the river Ghaggar near Chandi Mandir;

(ii) Construction of check Dams across its tributaries *e.g.*, Tangri and Markanda;

(iii) Utilization of water for irrigation purposes;

(iv) Diversion of waters from the Ghaggar Basin to the Sutlej and the Yamuna;

(v) Construction of regulators across drainages having an outfall into river Ghaggar so as to avoid synchronization of the peak discharge in these drains with the excess flow of the Ghaggar, and moderate the effect of flooding; and

(vi) Canalization of the Ghaggar below Ottu.

The cost of the above projects is estimated at Rs. 13:02 crores.

Rajasthan.—A detailed project for diverting the Ghaggar river is being worked out by the State Government. The project envisages putting in marginal bunds on both the sides of the river Ghaggar between the Ottu reservoir and its crossing of the Rajasthan Canal. It is then proposed to divert the river into a high level channel into depressions in between sand dunes west of Suratgarh.

In a meeting held in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power on 21-6-1961, with the representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Railways, and Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan, it was decided that an integrated plan for the control of floods and development of the water resources of the Ghaggar river would be formulated. It was decided that the Central Water and Power Commission would study the schemes prepared by the Punjab and Rajasthan Governments, and collect relevant data for evolving the most efficient and economical schemes for dealing with the floods in the river Ghaggar in the best interests of the two States. Central Water and Power Commission have addressed the two State Governments to make available details of their schemes for flood control and drainage in the Ghaggar basin.

Land Acquisition Act, 1894

1773. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have consulted the State Governments for giving suggestions on the draft Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act of

1894 as suggested by the Law Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to amend the Act?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, has been drafted and will be circulated to the State Governments for eliciting their suggestions after the comments of the Union Ministries and the Planning Commission, to whom it has already been circulated, are received and such modifications as are considered necessary are made therein.

Railway Protection Force

1774. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 524 on the 24th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the note in connection with the proposal to enhance the status and authority of the Railway Protection Force with a view to making it a more effective agency of protecting life and property on the Railways than is the case at present, has since been completed;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). For the present it is not considered necessary to circulate any paper/memorandum to the State Governments on the subject. However, steps are being taken in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs to improve the organisation and working of Government Railway Police so as to make it an effective instrument for curbing crimes on railways.

Bhakra Dam

1775. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been great delay in erecting equipment at Bhakra for regulating the flow of water into the left bank power house and the successive commissioning of the third, fourth and fifth generators has been held up;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the time by which all these generators will be commissioned?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. There has been some delay.

(b) The delay was due to late receipt of the hoist mechanism of the penstock gates.

(c) Three units are already in operation. The fourth and the fifth units are expected to be commissioned by the 1st November and 1st December, 1961 respectively.

Homeopathy

1776. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that homoeopathic treatment is increasing in the country;

(b) the number of homoeopathic cure centres in the Union territories; and

(c) the amount given by Government to them during 1961?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) No survey has been carried out and hence no reliable data are available whether homoeopathic treatment is increasing in the country.

(b) 37.

(c) A sum of Rs. 52,500 has been given as grants-in-aid by two Union territories.

Expenditure on Home Tourist Publicity

1777. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the amount of expenditure on publicity to encourage Indians to visit different parts of India during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The amount spent on home tourist publicity which included items of display publicity such as folders, posters, handbills, show cards, blotters, hoardings, cinema slides and press advertising was Rs. 2,30,020.48nP. for the year 1959-60 and Rs. 2,49,962·24 nP. for the year 1960-61.

Leprosy

1778. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri B. C. Mullick: }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the number of leprosy patients in the country as on 31st January, 1961;

(b) if so, the number of leprosy patients; and

(c) whether any preventive measures are being taken to check the spread of leprosy amongst the masses?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No survey on an All India basis has been made. Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, survey of the leprosy patients has been made in various States in selected areas. Out of a total population of 87,68,661 surveyed in the selected areas, 83,329 persons suffering from leprosy were detected.

(c) Yes. In order to check the spread of leprosy amongst the masses, the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments initiated Leprosy Control Scheme in the two terminal years of the First Five Year Plan, which continued during the Second Five Year Plan. The object of the programme is to survey the population in the endemic areas under control, detect early cases and to give modern treatment to all patients suffering from leprosy in those areas. In order to carry out this programme, two types of centres were envisaged viz., Subsidiary Centres and Treatment and Study Centres. The Subsidiary Centres provide for survey of the population (about 50,000 to 60,000 by each centre) in order to detect early cases and to carry out mass treatment with sulphones. The Treatment and Study Centres, in addition to these measures, carry out an epidemiological survey and scientific assessment of the results of sulphone therapy. Under the Scheme four Treatment and Study Centres and one hundred and nineteen subsidiary centres were established in the various States upto the end of 1960.

In addition to these Leprosy Control Centres there are 146 inpatient institutions and 1,248 clinics in the country for treatment and control of leprosy. This scheme is being continued in the Third Five Year Plan.

Development of Homoeopathy

1779. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been sanctioned by the Central Government for the development of Homoeopathy in India for the year 1961-62;

(b) for what items the grant is sanctioned; and

(c) how much amount has been sanctioned for each item?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 40·00 lakhs (Rs. 20 lakhs for direct grants to voluntary organisations and another Rs. 20·00 lakhs for assistance to State Governments) has been included in the budget for 1961-62 for the development of indigenous and other systems of medicine, including

Homoeopathy. Grants to the extent of Rs. 5,07,804 have been released during the year for the upgrading of two Homoeopathic institutions.

(c) (1) For buildings—Rs. 4,60,000.

(2) For maintenance (recurring grants)—Rs. 22,804.

(3) For equipment—Rs. 25,000.

Power Signals on Railways

1780. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent which it has been possible to replace tall hand-operated armed signals on the rail track by power signals of a new type;

(b) whether the working of this new type of signals has proved as effective as it was expected;

(c) the total cost involved for introducing this new type and the number of stations covered so far; and

(d) whether the expansion of such scheme to other big stations on all Railways is contemplated?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Altogether 126 stations on Indian Railways have been provided with new type of Power Signals (Colour Light) in place of hand-operated arm signals.

(b) Yes.

(c) Total cost involved for providthis new type of signals at 126 stations is nearly Rs. 300 lakhs.

(d) Yes, progressively dealing with more important junctions first, the pace depending upon availability of funds.

वातानुकूलित डिब्बों से यात्रा

१७८१. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या घट रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके कारण पता लगाने का प्रयास किया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के बड़े नगरों की यात्रा भाड़ा लगभग समान होने से विमानों द्वारा अधिक पसन्द की जाने लगी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं । कुछ लोग अन्य कारणों से बड़े नगरों की यात्रा विमान द्वारा करते हैं, जैसे समय की बचत आदि ।

Railway line to Khetri

1782. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1347 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for laying the Railway line to Khetri in Jhunjhunu District; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under examination.

Medical College in Himachal Pradesh

1783. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1371 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to establish a Medical College in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination in the Planning Commission.

Drug for Birth Control

1784. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 498 on the 24th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the drug for birth control discovered by a villager of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether it has been tested; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The durg has been tested and it has not been found satisfactory.

Forest Research Institute, Dehradun

1785. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 495 on the 24th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to undertake legislation for raising the status of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun to that of a University; and

(b) if so, the reult thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Restriction on mills for purchase of wheat in Punjab

1786. Shri Ram Krishian Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has not yet withdrawn its restrictions imposed on mills to buy their requirements of wheat from open market;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from mill-owners in this regard; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. As far as we are aware, there are no current orders of the Punjab Govrnment prohibiting, the flour mills from buying wheat in the open market.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Kondra Bridge over Gobind Sagar

1787. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of progress made so far in the construction of Kondra bridge over Gobind Sagar of the Bhakra Dam; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The work on the foundations and substructure for 6 piers out of 9 piers has been completed. Out of remaining 3 piers, excavation of one pier has been completed and well foundation for another pier *viz.*, pier No. 4 is nearing completion. Superstructure between piers 1 and 2 and on top of pier No. 3 has also been completed. Arrangements for concreting of superstructure between piers 5 and 6 are being made. The over-all progress as on 30th June, 1961 is 60·08%.

(b) By the end of 1962.

Disappearance of Slack coal at Farrukhabad Station

1788. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that slack coal from three wagons at Farrukhabad station for which the railway freight had already been paid was pinched away by some unauthorised dealer within a few days of its arrival at station in the month of April, 1961;

(b) whether Government have investigated the disappearance of this slack coal; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Three wagons of slack coal were delivered wrongly to un-authorised dealers.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The case has been registered by the Government Railway Police Farrukhabad and is still under investigation.

Rewari Station

1789. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the remodelling of the Rewari station of the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): About 75 per cent. of the work has been completed.

Repair of defective Viscounts

1790. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 179 on the 21st February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the two Indian Airlines Corporation Viscounts on which cracks had been found have been repaired;

(b) if so, whether they are in commission; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections in Assam

1791. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for new telephone connections are pending in Assam State at present; and

(b) how many new connections were given during 1959-60 in Gauhati and Dibrugarh in Assam State?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 1872.

(b)	Gauhati.	Dibrugarh
	42	99

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कम शक्ति वाले बिजली पैदा करने के टर्बाइन

१७९२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री १७ अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५५४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बिजली पैदा करने के कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन लगाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है तथा विभिन्न संघीय व राज्य सरकारों ने उसके बारे में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) लाहौल, पंजाब, में बिलिग नाला पर ५०-५० किलोवाट के दो यूनिटों का प्रतिष्ठापन कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है। यह कार्य अक्तूबर १९६१, तक पूर्ण होना अनुसूचित है। और भी, निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में, जिनकी पूर्ण रूप से जांच कर ली गई है, प्राथमिक कार्य किया जा रहा है।

(१) पंजाब में ५०-५० किलोवाट के तीन यन्त्रों को प्रतिष्ठापित करने की योजना;

(२) जम्मू और काश्मीर में एक २५ किलोवाट के, चार ५०-५० किलोवाट के,

दो १००–१०० किलोवाट के और एक २५० किलोवाट के यन्त्रों को प्रतिष्ठापित करने की योजना ;

(३) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कई माइक्रो जल विद्युत योजनायें ।

विविध राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में अन्य योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत अनुसन्धान प्रगति कर रहे हैं ।

Eradication of Mosquitoes

1793. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the eradication of mosquitoes;

(b) if so, the salient features of this scheme; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of this scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No. It may be observed that the National Malaria Eradication Programme which has been launched to eradicate the disease of Malaria does not provide for eradication of mosquitoes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Weaker sections in the Village Community

1794. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Kumbhar:
Shri Jangde:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group appointed to investigate into the conditions of the weaker sections in the Village Community has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations and which of them have been accepted; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement them under the decentralisation of administration scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centres at Agra and Calcutta

1795. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the opening of Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centres at Agra and Calcutta; and

(b) by what time these centres are expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centre at Calcutta has already started functioning. The building of the Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centre at Agra is nearing completion and the Centre is expected to start functioning by December, 1961. X-Ray and laboratory equipment being arranged through WHO/UNICEF for both the Centres is expected to be received shortly.

Research activities of I.C.M.R. during Third Plan

1796. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has planned for an intensification of its research activities during the Third Five Year Plan period at an estimated cost of four crore rupees;

(b) if so, how many new clinical research units will be established in various Medical Colleges in order to carry out further researches in various fields;

(c) what intensified programme will be taken up in the field of indigenous medicine; and

(d) whether the study of industrial health problems will also be taken up?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. A sum of Rs. 350 lakhs has been allocated in the Third Five Year Plan for medical research and the Indian Council of Medical Research will receive grants-in-aid from this allocation according to its needs.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research has not taken any definite decision regarding the number of Clinical Research Units that may be establinshed in Medical Colleges during the Third Five Year Plan. For the present it is proposed to establish, on a pilot basis, two research cells in Medical Colleges and the matter is under consideration. The Council has also decided to establish units to carry out research on specific subjects like Filariasis, Diarrhoeas of Infants and Children, Medical Mycology, etc.

(c) The Council has established several drug research units in different parts of the country for carrying out research on Indigenous drugs. The activities of these units will be strengthened in the Third Five Year Plan.

(d) Yes.

Overhead Bridges in Punjab

1797. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the schemes given by the Punjab Government during 1960 for making of overhead bridges in 1960; and

(b) the nature of decision taken thereon and how far work has been done on each?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No such schemes were received. However, the following over-bridges which were programmed in earlier years were completed during 1960-61—

1. A road overbridge across G.T. Road at mile 216/15-16 at Ludhiana Bye-pass.
2. A road overbridge between Jullundur Cantt. and Jullundur City.
3. A road over-bridge at Chiheru.

Enquiry into the death of a Railway Employee in Delhi

1798. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mazdoor Union of the Northern Railway, Delhi, has demanded an inquiry into the alleged negligence of the railway medical personnel leading to the death of an injured railway worker of Delhi Locoshed on the 30th May, 1961 for want of timely medical aid;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has been made; and

(c) with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पदच्युत किये गये रेलवे कर्मचारियों के मामले

१७९९. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या १८ फरवरी, १९६१ के टाइम्स् आफ इंडिया के दिल्ली संस्करण में एक सम्पादकीय निकला है जिसमें मजूरी भुगतान अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक रेलवे कर्मचारी के मामले में इलाहबाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश श्री धवन द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय का उल्लेख है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें व्यवहार न्यायालयों द्वारा रेलवे कर्मचारियों को निकाले जाने को अवैध तथा प्रभावशून्य घोषित करते हुए निर्णय दिये गये हैं परन्तु रेलवे फिर भी निराधार कारणों से उन रेलवे कर्मचारियों के दावों के विरुद्ध लड़ रही है ;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय में उच्च स्तर पर ऐसे मामलों की छान-बीन की जाती है जिस से सरकारी खर्च पर निराधार ऐसे मुकदमों में अपव्यय न हो ; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार के सभी विचाराधीन मामलों पर मंत्रालय उच्च स्तरीय छानबीन करेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वे० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेल कर्मचारियों की बर्खास्तगी या उन्हें नौकरी से हटाने के १५ मामले ऐसे हैं जिनमें रेल-प्रशासनों ने निचली अदालतों के फैसले के विरुद्ध ऊंची अदालतों में अपील की है ।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसे मामलों में हर एक के गुणदोष की जांच करके और अपने विधि अफसरों की सलाह लेकर ही रेल-प्रशासन अपील करते हैं । जिन मामलों में महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न निहित होते हैं, उनके बारे में रेलवे बोर्ड का निर्देश लिया जाता है और जिन मामलों में विधि सम्बन्धी प्रश्न (Point of law) निहित होते हैं, उनके बारे में विधि मंत्रालय की सलाह ली जाती है ।

Selection of T.T.E's.

1900. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that competitive examination was held for selection post of T.T.E's. among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in S.E. Railway from among the employees on the 25th April, 1960;

(b) if so, how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were selected for promotion to the higher grade posts of T.T.E's. (grade A and grade B);

(c) whether all the posts reserved for the Scheduled Tribes have been filled up; and

(d) if not, what steps Government have taken to fill up these posts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, to fill 3 posts of T.T.Es. Grade A, two reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Schedulied Tribes.

(b) *T.T.Es. Grade A.*
Scheduled Castes: 3.
Scheduled Tribes: Nil.

T.T.Es. Grade B.

Posts in this grade are 'non-selection' posts and there was no question of holding selection for them.

(c) One post reserved for Scheduled Tribes was filled by a Scheduled Caste candidate as no Scheduled Tribe employee was suitable for promotion.

(d) The deficiency in Scheduled Tribes will be carried forwarded to the next selection.

Two-tier Sleeping Coaches

1901. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the Railway sections the two-tier sleeper coaches have been introduced; and

(b) whether the three-tier coaches will be replaced by the two-tiers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) New

Delhi-Madras Central, New Delhi-Howrah, Delhi-Lucknow, Delhi-Bombay Central, Howrah-Puri and Madras Central-Bangalore City sections on the Broad Gauge and Madras Egmore-Trivandrum Central, Allahabad-Gorakhpur, Jodhpur-Jaipur and Rajkot-Katosan Road-Kalol-Ahmedabad sections on the Metre Gauge.

(b) No.

Manufacture of Dry Vaccine

1802. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory at Guindy, Madras has started manufacturing dry vaccine on a large scale; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidiary Food Products

1803. Shri Nanjappan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up programmes for the development of subsidiary, supplementary and diversified food products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far these programmes will be given effect during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the States have been consulted and if so, their reactions?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) The schemes which have been drawn up envisage the promotion of the diversification of the average Indian diet with a view to improving its nutritional content. The aim is not only to use the natural foodstuffs available but also other nutritious foods derived from raw materials which have hitherto not adequately been used, and foods saved from wastage by means of processing and preservation. The proposals also include a campaign to promote suitable dietary habits, avoidance of waste and popularization of balanced-diets.

(c) With the limited funds available in the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed mainly to undertake the setting up of plants for the production of edible groundnut flour and the Indian Multipurpose Food, the dissemination of information regarding the techniques (both industrial and home-scale) of preservation, dehydration etc. of perishable foods and the setting up of demonstration units in this connection, the propagation of improved techniques for the par-boiling of rice etc. Efforts will also be made to foster a change in the eating habits of the people gradually by means of publicity, demonstration, extension units, training in scientific catering etc.

(d) Yes. The State Governments have expressed general agreement with the objectives outlined above.

Replacement of Dakotas by I.A.C.

1804. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Dinesh Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Lines Corporation proposes to buy any new type of aircraft for replacement of Dakotas;

(b) whether any decisions have been taken regarding this; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No decision has yet been taken on the type of aircraft to be purchased to replace the Dakotas of the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Implementation of Pay Commission Recommendations in Cochin Port

1805. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission as accepted by Government have been implemented in the Cochin Port; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for not doing the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) All the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission as accepted by Government, other than those relating to the Revised Pay Scales and grant of pensionary benefits to industrial staff, have been implemented.

(b) *Pay Scale*: In their Resolution No. 23-PLA(91)/58, dated 23-8-1958, the Government of India appointed a committee for the classification and categorisation of Class III and Class IV employees of Major Ports and for fitting them into one or other of the First Pay Commission's scales given in the schedule to the resolution or in shorter scale or in two or three shorter scales by breaking up a longer scale. The recommendations of the Committee, which are final and binding on the port authorities as will as the port employees, are to take effect from 1-10-1957.

It was decided that the fixation of revised scales on the basis of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations for all the employees of major ports, including Cochin, should be taken up after the receipt of the report of the committee referred to. The report has now been received and the work of fixation of pay of each employee in the scale recommended by the committee has been taken in hand by the Port Authorities. As soon as this is completed the work of fixation of revised scales for all the employees of the port on the basis of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission will be taken up.

Pensionary benefits: As at present the non-industrial employees of the Port also are not entitled to pensionary benefits, the question of grant of such benefits to all the employees of the Port is under consideration.

Import of Foodgrains from U.S.A.

1806. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the details of foodgrains imported from the U.S.A. under a recent agreement for 17 million tons and the extent to which it has contributed in arresting the rise in prices?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The total quantity of foodgrains imported from the U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 agreement of May, 1960 up to the 31st July 1961 is about 21·9 lakh metric tons of wheat and 2·5 lakh metric tons of rice.

The present easy tone of prices of foodgrains in the country is due to cumulative effect of various factors, such as good internal production of foodgrains, distribution of imported foodgrains through fair price shops and various regulatory measures adopted from time to time. It is difficult to isolate the effect of each factor, though there is no doubt that the distribution of imported foodgrains did help in arresting the upward trend of prices.

पटना में किराये के मकानों में डाक-घर

१८०७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना शहर में बहुत से डाक-घर किराये के मकानों में हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना शहर में अन्य लोगों की अपेक्षा डाक

विभाग को अधिक मकान भाड़ा देना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसकी कभी जांच कराई है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन मकानों में डाक-घर हैं जैसे (पटना–६ में) उनकी हालत बड़ी खराब है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) बेगमपुर डाकघर की इमारत के अलावा और किसी भी डाकघर की इमारत खराब हालत में नहीं है ।

मोतिया खान दिल्ली के व्यापारियों का स्थानान्तरण

१८०८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मोतिया खान दिल्ली के व्यापारियों को अन्यत्र ले जाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) इस का कितने व्यापारियों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उन्हें अन्य कौनसा स्थान दिया जायेगा ;

(ग) सरकार खाली स्थान को किस ढंग से फिर बनाना चाहती है; और

(घ) क्या यह संभव है कि इन्हीं व्यापारियों को वहां रहने दिया जाये और उस स्थान को व्यवस्थित रूप दे दिया जाये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) से (ख). जी हां । लेकिन इन व्यापारियों को अन्यत्र ले जाना इस क्षेत्र की पुनर्विकास योजना का दिल्ली-प्राधिकर द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने तथा उसके सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत होने पर निर्भर है । अतः इस क्षेत्र से कितने व्यापारी हटाये जायेंगे और कौन-सा स्थान दिया जायेगा, यह ठीक ठीक बतलाना अभी संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान के प्रारूप में यह सिफारिश की गई है कि इस क्षेत्र में फ्लेट वाली फैक्टरियां बनाई जायं जो जरूरी है कि बहु-मंजिली होंगी और इस प्रकार बनाई जायेंगी कि इसके भीतरी स्थान को विभिन्न आकार के एककों में बांटा जा सके ।

(घ) ऐसा अभिप्राय नहीं है ।

Railway Line between Gauhati and Garo Hills Coalfields

1809. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to link Gauhati with Garo Hills coalfields by railway has been approved by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). This line is not included in the Third Five Year Plan for the Railways.

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

1810. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:**

(a) whether any preservation treatment for grass thatch and palmyra leaves used for roofing against attack by insects and decay and damage by fire, has been developed at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, what is the process and how long it is durable?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir. Some work has been carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, on the protection of thatch grass and bamboo against decay and insect attack and it has been found that the

process is effective and economically sound. No experiments have yet been undertaken on the protection of palmyra leaves against decay and insect attack. As regards protection of thatch grass against fire, the preliminary experiments indicate that treated thatch grass could be compressed into boards which can resist fire damage to a certain extent. No such work has been done on palmyra leaves.

(b) The process consists of impregnation with suitable chemicals. In the case of thatch grass, this is also compressed into boards. As the work is still in the preliminary stages only, nothing can be said about the durability of the treated material at this stage.

Contracts on Railway Station to Co-operative Societies

1811. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any co-operative societies of the petty contractors or otherwise have been given contracts on Railway Stations for running restaurants, tea stalls, fruit stalls pan shops etc;

(b) if so, what is the number of such societies; and

(c) on what Railway Stations are they working?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a), (b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Railway Overbridge near Bandra Station

1812. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct a Railway overbridge near Bandra Railway station, on the Bombay-Ahmedabad National Highway;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of this bridge;

(c) when the work is likely to commence; and

(d) when it will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 31 lakhs (Approx:) for the works within the railway limits.

(c) Already commenced in November, 1960.

(d) The work is programmed to be completed by 31-12-1961.

Postal Staff and Branch Post Offices in Maharashtra

1813. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of cities having a population of more than a lakh in the State of Maharashtra according to the 1961 Census;

(b) the strength of postal staff of different categories in the above cities;

(c) the number of branch post offices in these cities;

(d) the number of daily deliveries sanctioned in each city;

(e) whether it is a fact that the staff position of different categories is short at Malegaon district Nasik comparatively;

(f) if so, what efforts are being made to increase the staff;

(g) whether it is also a fact that the staff position was verified in November, 1960; and

(h) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (d). Two statements containing the required information are placed

on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3138/61].

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Yes.

(h) Based on the review, additional staff as justified was sanctioned in December 1960 and April 1961.

जापानी कुष्ठ विशेषज्ञ

१८१४. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १४ मार्च १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापानी कुष्ठ विशेषज्ञ भारत आ गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने इस रोग की रोक थाम के लिये क्या सुझाव दिये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां । जापानी विशेषज्ञ २७ मई, १९६१ को भारत आ गये हैं ।

(ख) उन्होंने, अभी कोई सुझाव नहीं दिये हैं ।

आम हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण रेलवे के निलम्बित कर्मचारी

१८१५. श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री आम हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण रेलवे में निलम्बित कर्मचारियों के बारे में १४ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न १६५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व, दक्षिण-पूर्वी और पूर्वोत्तर सीमांत रेलवे के हड़तालियों के सारे मामले निबटा दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). पिछली आम हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में इन रेलों पर ज कर्मचारी मुअत्तिल किये गये थे उनमें से निम्नलिखित के अतिरिक्त सभी के मामले निबटा दिये गये हैं :—

(१) पूर्व रेलवे .	
विभागीय जांच हो रही है	२
अदालत में	१
(२) दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे :	
विभागीय जांच हो रही है	३*
(३) पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	
कोई नहीं ।	

*इन तीनों मामलों में आरोप-पत्र (charge sheet) दे दिया गया है, लेकिन 'कारण बताओ नोटिस' जारी होने के बाद कर्मचारियों ने अदालत में मुकदमा दायर कर दिया और अदालत ने व्यादेश (injunction) जारी करके रेल-प्रशासन को आगे कार्रवाई करने से रोक दिया है ।

Train Collision at Jalgaon Station

1816. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special train coming from Bhillai collided with a goods train standing at Jalgaon Station near Raigarh and twelve persons were injured on the 9th June, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special inquiry was set up;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) whether any persons were arrested?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 4-6-1961 at about 11·35 hours at Jamga station on Howrah-Nagpur section of South Eastern Railway, the Up Bhilai Special Goods train collided with a Down Material train. As a result of the accident, seven labourers on the material train were injured.

(c), (d) and (e). Yes. According to a Senior Officers' Joint Enquiry the accident was due to failure of railway staff. No arrest has been made.

Cure for Sun-Stroke

1817. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of the people who die each year owing to sunstroke; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make possible any cheap medicine for its cure?

The Minister for Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shortage of Relieving Hands on N.E. Railway

1818. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of relieving hands in North Eastern Railway so that the employees face difficulty in availing of leave granted to them; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There is no general shortage of relieving hands on the North-Eastern Railway except temporarily in the category of Station Masters. Normally, there is no difficulty in arranging leave for the staff except during the marriage and harvesting seasons as the number of staff asking for leave at that time is on the high side.

Flood Control Measures for Kerala in Third Plan

1819. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any flood control measures have been included in the Third Five Year Plan for Kerala;

(b) if so, what is the allocation for flood control in Kerala during Third Plan; and

(c) which are the proposed schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The allocation for flood control in Kerala during Third Plan is Rs. 61 lakhs. This does not include provision for anti-sea-erosion measures.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 101].

Railway Line from Patharkandi to Dharmanagar

1820. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of railway line from Patharkandi to Dharmanagar in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Construction Estimate for the Kalkalighat-Dharamnagar Railway project has been sanctioned. Preliminary arrangements have been taken in hand for commencing actual construction in field during the coming working season after the monsoon.

Post Offices in Dharmanagar and Khowai

1821. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the accommodation in the Post Offices of Dharmanagar and Khowai is inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to have better accommodation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The accommodation in Dharamnagar Post Office is inadequate while that in Khowai Post Office Building is quite adequate.

(b) The proposal for construction of a new building for Dharamnagar Post Office has already been approved and preliminaries regarding preparation of estimates etc. are in progress. The question of construction of new Building of securing better accommodation for Khowai Post Office does not arise.

Fishery Development in Manipur

1822. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are taken to develop the natural lakes in Manipur for fishing; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for fishery development during 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the schemes already carried out?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b)

	1960-61	1961-62
Amount sanctioned.	1·01 lakhs	1·18 lakhs.
Schemes approved.	1. Fish Farm 2. Free distribution of Fish Fry. 3. Establishment of Fishery Office 4. Pilot Project in C.D. Block.	Fish Fry Distribution Scheme. Piscicultural Extension Scheme. Assistance to Private Pisciculturists
Expenditure incurred.	1·01 lakhs	Rs. 33,281 (Upto end of June)

Fish Fry in Manipur

1823. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fish fry imported from outside Manipur during 1959-60;

(b) the number of fish fry distributed in the valley and the hills respectively; and

(c) whether the fish fry can grow successfully in Manipur?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 2,03,500.

(b) 72,216 and 11,300 fish fry were distributed in the valley and the hills respectively.

(c) Yes.

Mautam Famine in Sub-Divisions of Manipur

1824. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mautam famine is still prevailing in Jiribam and Chudachandpur sub-division in Manipur; and

(b) if so, whether adequate steps have been taken to distribute rice in these areas?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). In the Sub-divisions of Chudachandpur and Jiribam, availability of foodgrains in the open market has not been adequate. Steps have been taken for the supply of the necessary quantity of rice at subsidized prices and for the grant of agricultural loans in these areas.

Aircrafts for I.A.C.

1825. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new aircrafts acquired by I.A.C. during the first half of 1961;

(b) the number of Fokker Friendship and the number of Viscounts aircrafts acquired;

(c) the reasons of delay in bringing Viscounts from America; and

(d) whether all the State capitals will be connected with Delhi after the delivery of all these aircrafts?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Five Fokker Friendships only.

(c) The Corporation signed a contract in May, 1961 for the purchase of two second-hand Viscounts. These are expected to be delivered towards the end of August, 1961.

(d) All State Capitals excepting Shillong are at present connected with Delhi by Air. There is no airfield at Shillong, but the nearest airport *viz.*, Gauhati, is connected 14 times a week with Calcutta which in turn has 25 connections a week with Delhi.

Rolling Stock Requirements

1826. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual production and requirement of the Country in respect of the different kinds of commerical rolling stock, like steam locomotives, wooden and steel coaches and wagons;

(b) whether India has achieved self-sufficiency in respect of these items: and

(c) to what extent these items were imported during each of the past five years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The average annual requirements of steam locomotives, coaches and wagons are as follows:—

Steam locomotives—238.

Coaches (in terms of bogies)—1700.

Wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers)—30500.

It is expected that the annual production in the country for the above Rolling stock items will meet the average annual requirements.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 102].

Cement for Nagarjunasagar Project

1827. { **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of the Nagarjunasagar Project has been retarded on account of shortage of cement;

(b) if so, to what extent is the progress affected; and

(c) what action is taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). There has been no appreciable retradation in the progress of work on the Nagarjunasagar Project due to shortage of cement.

(c) Steps are being taken to ensure that the cement requirements of the Project are fully met.

X-Ray Plants at Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

1828. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2 X-Ray Plants out of 4 Plants at Safdarjang Hospital, Delhi have been out of commission for some months in the past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for the dealy to commission these plants;

(d) whether Government are aware that patients have to suffer great hardship; and

(e) whether any other arrangement is made to remove hardships of the patients?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Three X-Ray Plants installed in the new X-Ray Department are electrically fed through the Hospital's own Sub-station. One of the machines went out of commission due to a break down. The machine could not be repaired in Delhi and some parts of the machine had to be flown to Calcutta for repair in the workshop of Messrs. Phillips.

The second machine which went out of order was installed in the old X-Ray Department. The machine is in good working condition but the voltage of electric current being very low, it cannot give good service. Steps have been taken to rectify the defect.

(d) No, Sir. No emergency, urgent or even essential cases have been refused.

(e) Another Sub-station is being established in the hospital and it is hoped, in the near future, that the hospital will be self-sufficient in the matter of electric supply. A new X-Ray machine is being installed which will considerably improve matters.

Overcrowding on Kangra Valley Railway Section

1829. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no steps have been taken by the Railway to ease overcrowding on the Kangra Valley Railway Section in spite of repeated requests of the people of the Kangra District and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the trains and on stations no arrangements exist for drinking water and whatever arrangements exist are most insufficient; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Out of three trains each way on the Pathankot-Baijnath Paprola-Joginder Nagar section, there is slight overcrowding only on one train viz., 3 PBJ Up which leaves Pathankot at 08.35 hours for Joginder Nagar. This is a mixed train and instructions have been issued to avoid as far as possible attaching of goods stock by this train.

(b) and (c). Adequate arrangements exist for provision of drinking water on trains and at stations on the Kangra Valley Railway Section. More important particulars thereof are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Water supply at stations is arranged through static water tanks at stations filled by travelling water tanks attached to both up and down van and shunting goods trains daily. At certain stations chlorinating plant for purification of water is provided. At others the source of water supply is through natural springs.

During the hot weather supply of water in trains is arranged through two travelling watermen with sufficient water stored in Mutkas and buckets, travelling on each passenger train on the section.

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

१८३०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उस से संलग्न कार्यालयों में कुल कितने अनुभाग हैं और उनमें से कितने ऐसे हैं जिन में हिन्दी जानने वाले बहुसंख्या में हैं, और

(ख) कितने अनुभागों को हिन्दी में टिप्पण और पत्रों के प्रारूप लिखने की अनुमति दी गयी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) (१) १०२ ।

(२) २६ ।

(ख) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तरों को छोड़ कर, इस समय सभी अनुभागों में ही टिप्पण और पत्रों के प्रारूप लिखे जाते हैं ।

हिन्दी में तार

१८३१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी, जालोन, हमीरपुर और बांदा जिलों में इस समय कितने डाक-घर ऐसे हैं जिन में तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ख) क्या वहां के सभी डाक-घरों में हिन्दी में तार लिये जाते हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) :—

जिले का नाम	उन डाकघरों की संख्या जिनमें तार और टेलीफोन दोनों सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं	उन डाकघरों की संख्या जिनमें केवल तार-सुविधा उपलब्ध है
झांसी	११	९
जालौन	४	४
हमीरपुर	६	३
बांदा	८	२
कुल	२९	१८

(ख) ४७ तारघरों में से सोलह देवनागरी लिपि में तार स्वीकार करते हैं ।

पोरबंदर-राजकोट राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग

१८३२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग जो पोरबन्दर से राजकोट तक बनाई जाने वाली है, के काम में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह प्रगति निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार है ;

(ग) इस पर सरकार को कितना व्यय करना पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) यह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिस में मांगी गयी सूचना दी हुई है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में लगभग २८·०० लाख रूपये ।

(घ) यह सड़क बडाल और भदार नदियों के पुलों को छोड़ कर १९६२ के अन्त तक तयार हो जायगी ।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या ८बी में पोरबन्दर से राजकोट तक की सड़क के निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति निम्नलिखित है :—

(१) पोरबन्दर से कुटियाना तक का भाग (२३ मील) :

यहां मैकडम डाल कर पानी से कुटी हुई सड़क है । इस पर तारकोल बिछाया जा रहा है । मिनसर नदी पर (पोरबन्दर से २५ मील दूर) पुल के निर्माण की भी स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है और निर्माण कार्य चालू है ।

(२) कुटियाना से उपलेटा तक का भाग (२३ मील) :

यहां मैकडम डाल कर पानी से कुटी हुई एक गाड़ी चलने लायक सड़क है । इसके सुधार व इस पर तारकोल बिछाने का काम चालू है । प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बडाल नदी पर पुल निर्माण कार्य का तखमीना अभी तय नहीं किया गया है । फिर भी धनाभाव के कारण यह निर्माण कार्य तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में सम्मिलित नहीं है ।

(३) उपलेटा से जेतपुर तक का भाग (२२ मील) :

यहां मैकडम डाल कर पानी से कुटी हुई सड़क है और इस पर पर्याप्त पुल बने हुए हैं। इस पर रोड़ी डालने व तारकोल बिछाने का काम हो रहा है।

(४) जेतपुर से गोंडल तक का भाग (१६ मील) :

यहां मैकडम डाल कर पानी से कुटी हुई सड़क है। यहां लम्बाई के बल आधी सीमेंट-कंकरीट व आधी एसफाल्ट की दो गाड़ियों के चलने के लायक सड़क बनाने का काम चालू है। प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भदार नदी पर पुल के निर्माण का तख्मीना अभी तक तय नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी यह निर्माण कार्य धनाभाव के कारण तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं है।

(५) गोंडल से रिबवा व रिबवा से राजकोट तक का भाग (२३ मील) :

यहां पूरी पक्की सड़क है जिस पर पर्याप्त पुल बने हुए हैं। इसे अंशतः सीमेंट कंकरीट व बाकी तारकोल से बनाया गया है।

कृषि और पशुपालन बोर्ड

१८३३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष कृषि और पशु-पालन बोर्ड के फसल और मिट्टी विभाग की कोई बैठक हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैठक की किन सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Gardeners' Course

1834. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money given to the Punjab Government during 1960-61 and proposed to be given for stipends for the gardeners courses during the year 1961-62;

(b) whether it is a fact that the gardeners course duration has been extended from six months to one year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the stipend of rupees thirty per mensem is too meagre for the poor boys of Punjab backward hill regions; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to raise it to fifty rupees per mensem?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A grant of Rs. 20,200 was given by the Central Government to the Government of Punjab during 1960-61 towards the cost of the scheme for Training of Gardeners. For the current year, financial assistance for State Plan Schemes is not proposed to be granted scheme-wise but in relation to the major heads of development, e.g., Agricultural Production, which includes the scheme for Training of Gardeners.

(b) Yes.

(c) The stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem per trainee is uniform throughout India, including the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura. No State Government has so far come up with a proposal for raising the amount of stipend.

(d) Does not arise.

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

1835. Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has devised a plant for distillation of camphor on Cottage Industry Scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what raw materials are required; and

(d) the estimated cost of a unit of such a Distillation Plant?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant consists essentially of an empty 45 gallon oil drum with suitable modification which serves as a still, connected to a double surface condenser. Details are given in the Indian Forest Bulletin No. 210 which is obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Delhi. A battery of three such stills can be worked by one man and can take 360 lbs. of raw material per day, yielding about 12 lbs. of camphor and oil, about half of which is camphor.

(c) The only raw material required for camphor distillation is the leaves of an exotic shrub—ocimum (ocimum kilimandscharicum Guerka).

(d) A unit of three stills could be made for about Rs. 500.

Trading Operations of Foodgrains

1836. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss each year on trading operations of imported and indigenously procured foodgrains for the last five years for which figures are available; and

(b) whether steps have been taken to minimise if not to eliminate this sort of loss?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The trading loss on sale of foodgrains, i.e., the difference between the economic cost and the issue price, during the years, 1956-57 to 1960-61 is as follows:—

Year	Amount of trading loss (In Rs. Crores)
1956-57 .	18·48
1957-58 .	23·04
1958-59 .	10·22
1959-60 .	8·82
1960-61 .	5·77 (Estimates as accounts have not yet been closed)

At present there is practically no loss on the sale of wheat and the loss is mainly on the sale of rice.

(b) The loss can be minimised either by reducing the purchase prices or by enhancing the issue prices. So far imported foodgrains are concerned all possible efforts are made to make purchases at the most economical prices. Regarding the indigenous rice which is being procured, the existing procurement prices which have been fixed keeping in view the interests of the producers cannot be reduced. Any increase in issue prices while reducing the loss, would defeat the purpose for which Government undertakes purchase and distribution of foodgrains.

दिल्ली में नजफगढ़ झील

१८३७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की नजफगढ़ झील के पानी को निकालने के लिये बनाई गई योजना को कहां तक कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) उससे ग्रामीणों को होने वाले लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) यह योजना तीन भागों में कार्यान्वित की जानी है अर्थात् (१) तालाब की धरातल में डीसिल्टिंग (desilting) और ककुद् को हटाना (२) जमना तक नाले का रीग्रेडिंग (regrading) और रीसेक्शनिंग (resectioning) करना (३) नजफगढ़, पालम और अन्य ग्रामीण नालों का रीमोर्डलिग (remodelling) करना जिनका अनुमानित व्यय १.४८ लाख रुपये, ७९.२० लाख रुपये और २५ लाख रुपये है । पहला भाग पूरा हो चुका है और दूसरे भाग का काम चल रहा है, अब तक इस पर १२.७४ लाख रुपये का व्यय किया गया है ।

(ख) रबी फसलों को बोने के लिए झील क्षेत्र के आस पास की लगभग १२००० एकड़ भूमि उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है ।

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन में सुधार के लिए सुझाव

१८३८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या : रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समिति ने दिल्ली के रेलवे स्टेशन में सुधार करने या परिवर्धन करने के लिये १९६०–६१ में क्या सुझाव दिये हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें कहां तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है ?

रेलवे उप-मंत्री (श्री सें० वे० रामस्वामी) (क) और (ख). एक बयान सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०३]

दिल्ली में बागबानी

१८३९. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बागबानी के लिये निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्य पूरे हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० श० देशमुख): (क) दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में निर्धारित लक्ष्य और वास्तविक रूप में प्राप्त परिणाम नीचे दिये गये हैं ।

	लक्ष्य	प्राप्ति
	एकड़	एकड़
(१) नये फल बाग लगाना	७००	६४२
(२) पुराने बगीचों को पुनर्जीवित करना	७००	२९५
(३) मालियों को प्रशिक्षण	४०	४०
(४) फल परिरक्षण में गृहणियों को प्रशिक्षण	१०८०	६३८

(ख) ऊपर दिखाई हुई कमी का कारण यह था कि एक योग्यता प्राप्त बागबानी विकास अफ़सर और तकनीकी स्टाफ १९५८–५९ के मध्य से पहले उपलब्ध नहीं थे और इसके अलावा बागबानी विकास अफसर ने उत्तर प्रदेश में एक उच्च पद की प्राप्ति के कारण यह पद छोड़ दिया ।

दिल्ली में फल परिरक्षण

१८४०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में फल परिरक्षण के लिये गृहणियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत १९६०–६१ में कितनी गृहणियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ; और

(ख) प्रशिक्षण की अवधि कितनी होती है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) २२६.

(ख) छः सप्ताह ।

दिल्ली में परिवार नियोजन

१८४१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के ग्रामीणों को परिवार नियोजन का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये जून, १९६१ में एक शिविर लगाया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । जून, १९६१ में दिल्ली नगर निगम ने दिल्ली परिवार नियोजन संघ द्वारा बादली ग्राम (दिल्ली) में एक परिवार नियोजन अनुस्थापन प्रशिक्षण शिविर लगाया । विकास आयुक्त और अलीपुर खंड के खण्ड विकास अधिकारी दोनों ने इस शिविर में भाग लिया और खण्ड विकास समिति की सामाजिक शिक्षण-सह-परिवार नियोजन उप-समिति ने इस शिविर का कार्यक्रम चलाया । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस शिविर में काम करने के लिये अपने सामाजिक शिक्षा कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त कर अपना सहयोग प्रदान किया ।

इस शिविर में २१ गांवों के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में आये हुए ४५ स्वयं सेवकों ने भाग लिया । परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर १९ वार्तायें, परिवार नियोजन विषयक एक प्रदर्शनी, वन्ध्यकरण पर एक पेनल चर्चा, परिवार नियोजन पर संगोष्ठी और परिवार नियोजन कार्य करने वाले दो मातृ और शिशु कल्याण केन्द्रों में जाना, इस शिविर के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित हैं ।

Discussions on T.B. between British And Indian Doctors

1842. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British and Indian Doctors discussed the problems of tuberculosis by radio on April, 23, 1961;

(b) if so, what specific matters were discussed under this programme;

(c) what was the cost involved in the discussion and how it was shared between the two countries; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to maintain such links with other important countries and if so, what are its details?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. The discussion was arranged by the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) Preventive and Curative aspects of Tuberculosis as applicable to India.

(c) No cost was involved. The question of sharing the same between the two countries does not, therefore, arise.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra proposes to organise similar discussions, in future, with Germany on the subject of 'Diabetes' and with U.S.A. on 'Cancer'.

P. & T. Colony at Bhubaneswar

1843. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are accommodation difficulties for the Post and Telegraph staff at New Capital Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether State Government of Orissa have spared Government lands for the construction of a colony for the Staff; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for the construction of colony?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). 12 acres of land have already been taken over from the Orissa Government. Plans for the layout of the proposed colony are being finalised.

Pathankot Railway Station

1844. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourist traffic has vastly increased at Pathankot Railway Station;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is accommodation for the stationing of only 10 bogies there;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of such bogies and special bogies mounts upto 30 to 35 during the tourist season in a day and the tourists are put to much inconvenience; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for providing a tourist siding on that station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) No separate platform is available for stabling tourist coaches. At present they are stabled in a siding and are brought to the platform as and when time permits for watering, cleaning, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir, during May and June, every year, some inconvenience is caused to those who stay in the coaches while others go out for sight-seeing.

(d) A tourst platform with adequate facilities is being constructed and the work is likely to be completed soon.

Local trains from Kalyan to Bombay

1845. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to over-crowding of population and industrialisation of suburban area of Bombay there is necessity of two more tracks for local trains from Kalyan to Bombay V.T. on Central Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision towards setting up of two more tracks; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Naraj and Tikarapada Dams in Orissa

1846. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Naraj and Tikarapada Dams in the river Mahanadi of Orissa will commence in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the tentative cost; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government have appointed a Flood Enquiry Committee which is examining the flood problems of the State. The question of constructing another reservoir or reservoirs on the river Mahanadi down stream of Hirakud will be considered by the State Government on receipt of the report of the Committee.

Train Collision near Jubbulpore

1847. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a train accident near Jubbulpore Station on the 26th June, 1961;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry is being made; and

(c) the result of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) Yes. Two engines collided at Jabalpur on 26th June, 1961.

(b) Yes.

(c) The accident was due to failure of human element.

Flood Control in Orissa

1848. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new schemes for flood control have been discussed with the Government of Orissa; and

(b) what is the total amount of provision made in the Third Five Year Plan for flood control in Orissa and which are the schemes that have been undertaken in the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) A provision of Rs. 250·0 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for flood control schemes in Orissa. No new schemes have been undertaken during the current financial year.

Remodelling of Station

1849. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to remodel any station on Bhatinda-Hindu Mal Kot line of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work will commence and the estimated cost for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to construct a new station building at Killan-Wali at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,165. The estimate has been sanctioned and the work will be taken up shortly.

Late running of trains

1850. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) on how many days in 1961-62 so far the mail and express trains started late from Delhi Junction Station;

(b) the minimum and maximum period of late starting; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the punctual departure of trains from Delhi Junction Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During 1961-62 (upto 15th August, 1961) out of 3368 Mail|Express trains which originated from Delhi, 393 or 11·7 per cent. had a late start.

(b) *Minimum*	*Maximum*
7 minutes	325 minutes.

(c) Punctual departure of Mail/Express trains from Delhi Junction station continues to receive the constant attention of the Railway Administration. However, in view of the large number of trains dealt at Delhi Main station and of the limited facilities available for dealing with them, occasionally, trains have a late start for one reason or the other. With a view, however, to eliminating, as far as possible, the late starts to important

trains from Delhi, the following steps have been taken:

(i) Two additiinal broad gauge platforms were provided.

(ii) Additional facilities for reception and despatch of trains and for maintenance of rakes have been provided and are expected to be available for use by November, 1961 by which time the remodelling is expected to be completed.

(iii) Provision of intermediate Block Signals on the Delhi-Ghaziabad section and continuous track circuiting on Delhi-Subzimandi, Delhi-Delhi Kishanganj and Delhi-New Delhi sections are some of the other measures which have been taken to minimise late starts of trains from Delhi.

Complaints at Ferozepur Junction Station

1851. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints lodged at Ferozepore Junction Station in the complaint book during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken on those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 104].

Road Transport Reorganisation Committee

1852. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the recommendations of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee has been implemented so far by the different State Governments; and

(b) if so, which of the recommendations have been implemented and to what extent by the State Governments?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the State Government/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Thermal Plant in Punjab

1853. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary financial sanctions have been given for erecting the Thermal Plant in Punjab;

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned to Punjab Government in 1961-62 for undertaking the erection work of this Termal Plant; and

(c) whether the tenders submitted by firms from foreign countries have been considered by now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan for Punjab makes provision for the following thermal and diesel generation schemes:

1. Thermal Power Station at Delhi (50/60 MW).
2. Thermal Station at Faridabad (15 MW).
3. Diesel Power Station (10 MW).

Financial sanction for a scheme is issued by the State Government concerned after a scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission. A provision of Rs. 46 lakhs for erecting (Diesel/Steam) thermal plant in the Punjab and another Rs. 13 lakhs for the erection of Steam Plant at Delhi, on behalf of Punjab, has been made in the budget for the year 1961-62.

(c) Tenders for the 15 MW thermal station at Faridabad and the diesel power stations (10 MW) are under scrutiny. The specifications for the turbo-alternators for the 50/60 MW thermal plant, have been sent to the India Supply Mission, Washington, for inviting quotations in the U.S.A.. and the boilers will be obtained from Messrs. A.V.B. in India.

Road Transport Services in States

1854. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total route mileage of road transport services in different States separately till March, 1961;

(b) the total route mileage which is covered by the nationalised road transport services in these States till March, 1961; and

(c) the year-wise earning from nationalised road transport services in different States separately for 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) (b) and (c). The information required is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Duck Breeding Scheme in Punjab

1855. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the results obtained so far by the duck breeding scheme in Punjab;

(b) how the fertility and matchability of the eggs of the Khaki compbele under conditions of Punjab compare with these qualities in the eggs of Desi ducks as revealed by the studies made so far; and

(c) the total financial assistance given by the Government of India or the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The scheme to consider the scope for increased duck production in the Punjab started functioning with effect from March, 1960. The annual report of the scheme has not so far been received. The information required will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt from the State Government.

(c) The share of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the expenditure on this scheme during the period of 5 years for which it has been sanctioned would be Rs. 33,470.

Sugar Factories in Punjab

1856. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and co-operative sugar factories in Punjab (District-wise) and crushing capacity of each of them at present; and

(b) the actual crushing capacity utilised in years 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the factory	District	Average* Capacity (Actual)
1	2	3	4
			(Tons)
	A—Private Factories		
1.	Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar . .	Ambala	3373
2.	Jagatjit Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Phagwara .	Kapurthala	999
3.	Malwa Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhuri . .	Sangrur	930

*Actual cane crushed per 24 hours operation in 1960-61 season.

1	2	3	4
B.—*Cooperative Factories*			
4.	The Haryana Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Rohtak . .	Rohtak	1156
5.	The Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd., Bhogpur .	Jullundur	1151
6.	The Panipat Co-operative Sugar Mills Panipat. .	Karnal	1227

(b) The entire capacity was utilised.

Malaria Eradication Programme in Punjab

1857. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount is proposed to be spent by Government on Malaria Eradication Programme in Punjab during 1961-62; and

(b) the total amount which has been spent in Punjab on this Programme during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister for Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A sum of Rs. 109.11 lakhs is likely to be spent on the Malaria Eradication in Punjab during 1961-62 by the Government of India and the State Government.

(b) Rs. 229·22 lakhs.

Seed Farms in Punjab

1858. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount given to Punjab Government for setting up seed farms during years 1958,59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Miniser of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krinshnappa): Under the revised procedure introduced in 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to each group of agricultural schemes, and not to individual scheme, is indicated to State Governments and sanctions are issued at the end of the year also group-wise, on the basis of the total expenditure incurred under each group. As such, information about the amount given to the Punjab Government for setting up seed farms during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, is not available.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Punjab

1859. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received any new scheme for minor irrigation projects from the Government of Punjab for the year 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. In accordance with the revised procedure introduced in 1958-59, details of individual schemes are not furnished by State Governments to the Government of India. Only broad groups of schemes are indicated by the State Governments in their Annual Plans and it is left to them to work out the details of individual schemes, provided the ceilings on expenditure on such broad groups of schemes are not exceeded.

(b) Does not arise.

Quantity of Wheat Supplied to Punjab

1860. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the quantity of wheat supplied to Punjab State by the Centre during 1958, 1959 and 1960 separately?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The quantity of wheat supplied to Punjab State by the Centre during 1958, 1959 and 1960 was 12,600, 1,39,700 and 49,200 metric tons respectively.

Surplus Stocks of Rice and Paddy

1861. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab is disposing of the surplus stocks of rice and paddy of the Kharif year 1960;

(b) if so, the total amount of such stocks disposed of so far; and

(c) whether these stocks have been sold to buyers outside the Northern Zone?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab are not purchasing on their own account any rice or paddy of the 1960 crop. The purchases are being made by them on behalf of Government of India. So far about 1·6 lakh tons of rice have been purchased which have been taken into local storage or moved to Central Reserve Depots and to deficit States according to the instructions of the Central Government.

Change of Names of Stations on N. Railway

1862. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the names of some stations on the Northern Railway have recently been changed; and

(b) if so, the names of these stations with changed names?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, only one.

(b) During the calendar year 1961 the name of Vinay Nagar Station was changed to Sarojini Nagar from 1-7-1961.

Gliding Club in Punjab

1863. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a gliding club in Punjab; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in that direction so far?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes. Sir, a proposal to form a Gliding Club at Chandigarh is under consideration of the Punjab Government.

(b) The Punjab Government have been supplied with a copy of the Subsidy Scheme, which details the requirements to be complied with by a Gliding Club before it qualifies for a grant from the Central Government. The State Government is currently taking steps to select a suitable site near the University Campus for gliding operations.

Floods in Kerala

1864. **Shri Jinachandran:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaint of the Kerala Government to the Madras State about the opening of Pariyar Dam shutters without prior notice during the recent floods; and

(b) in view of the extensive flooding of all rivers in the Southern States of Kerala, Madras and Mysore and most of the rivers being inter-State, what steps are going to be taken by Government to evolve a joint machinery to coordinate the activities of the States and to control floods in future?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The formulation and execution of flood control schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Government of India have set up 4 River Commissions to ensure that a flood control scheme on an Inter-State river, formulated by a State Government does not affect adversely any other State. The existing machinery of the River Commissions is considered adequate for the purpose

Dam Across Kabini River

1865. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the construction of a dam by the Mysore Government across river Kabini near the border of Wynad;

(b) whether Kerala Government was consulted before sanction was accorded to this scheme; and

(c) whether Kerala Government has forwarded a scheme for generating electricity from one of the tributaries of this river in Wynad and if so at what stage this proposal stands at present?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) No information is available.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Scheme for Fish Population in Gobind-Sagar Dam

1866. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has approved any scheme for fish population in Gobind-Sagar (Bhakra Dam) submitted by the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A scheme for fisheries development in Gobind Sagar (Bhakra Dam) has been approved by the Government of India as part of the Third Five Year Plan of the Punjab Government.

(b) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 20 lakhs and envisages stocking of five crores of fingerlings of suitable varieties of Indian Major Carps, Mirror Carps and the Common Carps in the lake covering roughly an area of 25,000 acres. When fully developed and properly exploited, the lake is expected to produce 25,000 maunds of fish annually.

Drinking Water Schemes of Punjab

1867. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of drinking water schemes submitted by the Punjab Government during 1961-62 so far still under consideration of the Central Government;

(b) whether a drinking water scheme for the Nangal Fertiliser oustees colony has been submitted by the Punjab Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Seventeen.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Divisional Headquarters at Khurda Road, Orissa

1868. { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has made a strong representation to the Railway Ministry for setting up of the Division Headquarters at Khurda Road;

(b) if so, when such a representation has been received;

(c) whether Government are considering this representation; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Tribal Jhumias

1869. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Jhumias of Kulai, Kamalpur subdivision and Kanchanpura of Dharmanagar, Tripura, that the Reserved forest boundary should be removed at least two miles away from the boundary of the local villages; and

(b) if so, what action Government are going to take in this regard?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The poposal is not feasible because if this and other similar representations are accepted there will be no reserved forests left, human habitation being interpersed with forests throughout Tripura.

Hirakud Dam

1870. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh study of the capacity of Hirakud Dam for flood control has been made by the Central Water and Power Commission in view of the recent experiences of heavy floods over Mahanadi; and

(b) whether it is proposed to undertake two subsidiary dams at Tikkarapara and Naraj in order to regulate flood waters and reduce the apprehensions of high floods by Mahanadi?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) This is being examined by the Government of Orissa. A final decision will be taken on receipt of the report of the Flood Enquiry Committee.

Complaints made by Kerala Government

1871. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have complained to the Planning Commission that they are experiencing great difficulties in the matter of implementation of plan schemes due to the delay in obtaining foreign exchange and import licence for the purchase of essential equipment and materials;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the reasons for the delay;

(c) what are the reasons; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken for speedy sanction of the applications by the State Government for import licences and foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Kerala made a reference to the Planning Commission in March, 1961 about difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange and import licences for their plan projects with particular reference to three cases relating to (i) import of earth conductor and accessories (ii) import of Zinc and (iii) import of plyphase meters.

(b) Sanction for the release of foreign exchange in 'all the three cases have already been issued and there has been no undue delay.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All possible efforts are being continuously made for speedy disposal of applications for release of foreign exchange and issue of import licences. However, in view of the extremely acute position of foreign exchange of the country all the necessary steps are taken to ensure that imports are allowed only to meet the barest minimum requirements of such goods and equipments which have to be essentially and inescapably imported from abroad.

Helicopter for Punjab Government

1872. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Government has approached the Central Government for the purchase of a helicopter for the transport of buildings and roads materials to the border district of Lahaul and Spiti; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Orissa in Third Plan

1873. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding inclusion of major and medium irrigation projects in Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of the projects and rough estimate of each separately?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in affirmative.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 105].

जिला रायपुर में किसानों को तकावी ऋण

१८७४ **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के जिला रायपुर के किसानों को फोर्ड प्रतिष्ठान गहन खेती योजना के अन्तर्गत उपज बढ़ाने के लिये तकावी ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें सिंचाई के लिये न तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से और न ही सामूहिक रूप से तकावी ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं । छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए किसानों को तकावी ऋण और अन्य मध्यम-अवधि ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं । रायपुर ज़िले में तमाम तकावी ऋण कोपरेटिव संस्थाओं द्वारा दिये जाते हैं ।

भोपाल को सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन

१८७५. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल में दिल्ली और अन्य स्थानों से भेजे गये तार बहुत देर में मिलते हैं और स्थानीय टेलीफोन के बारे में बड़ी शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीधे ट्रंक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये और भोपाल को राज्य की अन्य कमिश्नरियों से टेलीग्राफ लाइनों द्वारा से मिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सेवा का स्तर वही है जो देश के शेष भाग में प्राप्य है । रीवां और बिलासपुर के अलावा भोपाल मध्य प्रदेश की सभी कमिश्नरियों से सीधे ट्रंक परिपथों द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है । भोपाल से रीवां और बिसालपुर के लिए इन स्थानों के बीच के मौजूदा ट्रंक परियात के आधार पर सीधे परिपथ लगाना न्यायसंगत नहीं है । भोपाल इंदौर, रायपुर तथा जबलपुर से सीधी तार लाइनों से जुड़ा हुआ है । ग्वालियर, रीवां तथा बिलासपुर

को भोपाल से जोड़ने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है ।

Pipli-Konarak All-weather Road

1876. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the all-weather road from Pipli to Konarak will be completed according to schedule;

(b) whether it is a fact that this road has been damaged again in the recent floods; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the work on this road is proceeding very slowly?

The Minister for Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir, except for the bridge over Bhargavi river and the diversion portion of the road at Nimapara.

(b) No.

(c) It has taken rather long for the completion of this work but the work is now progressing satisfactorily. The bridge over the Bhargavi may be delayed due to the recent recommendation of Orissa Flood Committee for providing larger waterway.

Third Asian Railway Conference

1877. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Asian Railway Conference is going to be held in India and India will be host to the delegates and conference; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Formal invitations have been issued to 19 countries. The meeting will be held in New Delhi on the 13th, 14th and 15th November, 1961. It will be followed by a tour to important railway centres. Delegates will disperse on 28th November.

Research Centres on T.B.

1878. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up permanent research centres on tuberculosis during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of centres to be set up;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal; and

(d) the names of places selected for locating these centres?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

Game Sanctuary in Orissa

1879. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made so far in the setting up of the proposed game sanctuary in Orissa;

(b) if so, the financial assistance given to Orissa Government for this purpose so far; and

(c) what is the proposed financial assistance for Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan for this purpose?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

(c) A sum of Rs. 13·5 lakhs has been provided for "Wild Life Preservation Schemes" in the Third Five Year Plan. The pattern of Central financial assistance has not yet been decided.

पश्चिम रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास की सुविधायें

१८८०. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रेणी ३ और श्रेणी ४ के कर्मचारियों की आवास सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए पश्चिम रेलवे की तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न स्थानों पर कितनी-कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उप मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) १९६१–६२ के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

	लाख रुपयों में
बम्बई क्षेत्र .	१३.४६
बड़ोदा . .	०.८७
अहमदाबाद	१.६७
साबरमती	६.४६
दोहद	१.१८
रतलाम . .	६.६०
उज्जैन	८.६६
कोटा	८.२५
गांधीधाम	१.०१
जयपुर .	४.६५
राजकोट	३.७५
मेहमाना	१.२
हापा .	१.२
भावनगर	२.५
अन्य स्टेशन .	२४.६४

आयोजना के अगले वर्ष का कार्यक्रम अभी अंतिम रूप से तैयार नहीं किया गया है ।

अखिल भारतीय सामुदायिक विकास प्रशिक्षण संस्था मसूरी

१८८१. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय सामुदायिक विकास प्रशिक्षण संस्था, मसूरी में पदाधिकारियों तथा संसद और विधान सभा के सदस्यों को साथ-साथ प्रशिक्षण देने की परिपाटी आरम्भ की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ग) वहां अब तक कितने संसद् तथा विधान सभा के सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है ;

(घ) उसमें भर्ती होने के लिये प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की कम से कम योग्यता कितनी होनी चाहिये ; और

(ङ) इस प्रशिक्षण के लिये गैर-सरकारी लोगों को चुनने का क्या तरीका है ?

सामुदायिक सहकार तथा विकास उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां । संस्था का नाम "सामुदायिक विकास सम्बन्धी अध्ययन एवं अनुसंधान की केन्द्रीय संस्था मसूरी है ।

(ख) ६ जून, १९५८ ।

(ग)	संसद सदस्य .	११
	विधान सभा के सदस्य	१११

(घ) कोई भी न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता नहीं रखी गई है । भाषण और चर्चाएं प्राय : अंग्रेजी में होती हैं । काम चलाने योग्य अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान वांछनीय है ।

(ङ) संसद सदस्यों की राय अनौपचारिक रूप से ली जाती है और जो रुचि दिखाते हैं उन्हें कोर्स में आमंत्रित किया जाता है । राज्यों में भी ऐसा ही तरीका अपनाया जाता है और सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम में रुचि रखने वाले राज्य की अनौपचारिक परामर्शदात्री समिति के सदस्यों तथा विधान सभा के सदस्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

Railway Board Secretariat Service

1882. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board Secretariat Service was included in the I.A.S. and Allied Service Examination held in September, 1960;

(b) if so, whether there was any vacancy for the non-scheduled caste candidates; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allowing non-scheduled caste candidates, eligible only for Railway Board Secretariat Service, to appear in the examination and whether it has not been the practice to appoint such persons in other services if they secure high positions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There were only two vacancies to be filled and in accordance with the communal representation roster, these vacancies were reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. The question of treating these vacanies as "unreserved" in case Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shortcomings and Deficiencies of Government Hospitals in New Delhi

1883. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the shortcomings and deficiencies of the Government hospitals like Willingdon Hospital or nursing home, New Delhi which necessitated the President's admission to Dr. Sen's Private Nursing Home for treatment; and

(b) the steps taken to overcome the deficiencies and relative lack of arrangements in Government hospitals and Nursing Homes and to raise their level?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The President was admitted to a private nursing home not because of any deficiencies in Government hospitals but because he desired to be operated upon by a particular Surgeon, should an operation become necessary. That Surgeon wished to operate in his own Nursing Home.

(b) Does not arise.

Kalinga Plane Disappearance

1884. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kalinga Company's D.C.-2 plane which was chartered by a British Company and which disappeared on the 10th July, 1960 between Doha, the capital of Qatar, and Sharja, on the Trucial coast, with the loss of 16 lives, was victim of terrorist activity; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). An Indian registered D.C.-3 aircraft VT-DGS operated by Gulf Aviation Company Ltd. Behrain under arrangements with Kalinga Airlines, Calcutta, on a scheduled passenger service from Bahrain to Sharjah *via* Doha failed to arrive at its destination on the 10th July, 1960 when engaged on the Doha/Sharjah sector of the flight. Extensive search by air, sea and land failed to locate the aircraft. The search was abandoned on 17th July, 1960. An enquiry was undertaken by the Indian authorities. The probable cause of the accident, however, remained undetermined as the wreckage of the aircraft was not located.

Cooperative Societies in Khowai

1885. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) how many service cooperative societies have been registered in Khowai sub-division in Tripura so far by the tribals with a view to having rehabilitation aid from Government; and

(b) what action has been taken so far to provide rehabilitation aid to the members of those societies through such societies?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Three.

(b) These societies have been sanctioned during the current year 1961-62 financial aid amounting to Rs. 55,600 (at Rs. 300 per family) for settling 185 landless tribal families.

Irrigation Bunds in Tripura

1886. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many irrigation bunds have been constructed in Tripura in 1960-61;

(b) how many bunds have so far been washed away by the water;

(c) whether any irregularities have been found in construction bund on Sarbang river of Khowai sub-division and bund on 'Chechiwa river' at Sadar sub-division; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate the whole affair of these two bunds?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as available.

Bridge over Khowai River

1887. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been finalised to construct permanent bridge over Khowai river on the Chebri Ferry, Khowai;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started; and

(c) what is the estimated cost for the construction of this bridge?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The scheme is under investigation and has not yet been finalised.

(b) In the year 1963-64.

(c) Has not yet been worked out but it will be of the order of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

बिलासपुर खंड के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियां

१८८८. श्री जांगड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिणपूर्व रेलवे के बिलासपुर खण्ड में तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारियों की गत चौदह वर्ष में कोई पदोन्नति नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) चौथी श्रेणी के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिनसे दस वर्ष से अधिक की सेवा के पश्चात् भी दैनिक मजूरी (३५ रुपये मासिक) पर काम लिया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) :

(क) तीसरी श्रेणी	६७८
चौथी श्रेणी	२४११

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

Train Derailment near Sankarapalli, Hyderabad

1889. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been instituted into the train derailment in which five bogies of the 332-UP

Bombay-bound passenger were derailed near Sankarapalli near Hyderabad on the 23rd July, 1961; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. But the derailment occurred on 22nd July 1961 and not on 23rd July, 1961.

(b) According to the Provisional findings of the Government Inspector of Railways the derailment was due to 'Mechanical Failure'.

Irrigation Potential of Minor Irrigation Works

1890. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the report released by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in which it has been pointed out that the irrigation potential of minor irrigation works is under-utilised;

(b) if so, in which of the States this potential is under-utilised and to what extent; and

(c) what is the position in respect of Orissa State?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Report is being examined.

(b) and (c). In the Report, it is said that the observations on a few villages sampled in the State indicated that the proportion of potential not utilised in 1959-60 Kharif season was 100 per cent in Kerala, 94 per cent in Rajasthan and 89 per cent in Madhya Pradesh. In Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, U.P. and Madras, the percentage of non-utilisation was fairly on the low side. In the remaining State including Orissa, the proportion of percentage of non-utilisation was about 50. For the Rabi season, the under-utilisation of the potential was high in Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

As these observations were taken on only a very limited area of the State concerned, it cannot be said to represent the position in regard to the entire State.

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Projects in Orissa

1891. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the amount of central loans given to Orissa in 1961-62 so far for the purposes of executing various Hydro-electric projects and major and medium irrigation projects, project-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Except for certain large multipurpose river valley projects like Hirakud, no separate specific earmarked loan assistance is given for any hydroelectric or irrigation project. The assistance for such projects is included in the total central loan assistance paid to the States for financing the annual State Plans. Hence it is not possible to furnish the information required by the Honourable Member. However, a loan of Rs. 56·75 lakhs has so far been paid to the Orissa Government during the current year for Chiplima Power House Project (Hirakud Stage II).

Account Section of Telephone Deptt., Cuttack

1892. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the account section of telephone department for the Cuttack division is now functioning from Calcutta;

(b) whether it is likely to be shifted to Cuttack; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The telephone revenue accounting work relating to Orissa Circle is at present carried out from the Tele-

phone Revenue Accounts Office, West Bengal & Orissa Circles at Calcutta.

(b) and (c). The question of shifting of the T.R.A.O. Section for Orissa Circle to Cuttack is under examination.

दूध का उत्पादन

१८६३. श्री वाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के विशेष प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में दूध उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं और उनकी पूर्ति के लिये कितनी धन राशि निश्चित की गयी है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वे० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । बहुत सी योजनायें चालू की गई हैं । महत्वपूर्ण योजनायें निम्न हैं :—

(१) अखिल भारतीय पशुग्राम योजना, जिसका उद्देश्य दूध के उत्पादन का चौमुखी सुधार करना है । इसके साथ ही चुने हुए विकास ब्लाकों में ढोरों और भैंसों के भार उठाने की क्षमता में सुधार करना है ।

(२) गोशाला विकास योजना, जिसका उद्देश्य चुनी हुई गोशालाओं को ढोर प्रजनन तथा दूध उत्पादन केन्द्रों में परिवर्तित करना है ।

(३) अस्थिर ढोर प्रजनक के पुनर्निवास तथा उनके द्वारा पाले हुए पशु धन के संरक्षण और सुधार के लिए योजना ।

(४) राठी नसल का विकास और राजस्थान में ढोर प्रजनकों की व्यवस्था ।

(५) खाद्य और चारा विकास योजना जिसका उद्देश्य पशु-धन की आवश्यकताओं के लिए खाद्य और चारे के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है ।

(६) हरियाना नसल के सांडों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये पशु-धन फार्म, हिसार का पुनर्संगठन करना ।

(७) आवारा और जंगली ढोरों को पकड़ने की योजना, जिसके अन्तर्गत अवर्णमीय क्षेत्रों में वास्तविक प्रजनकों को हरियाना नसल के अस्वामिक उत्पादित ढोर मुफ्त में अलाट किये जाते हैं, जिसका मुख्यतः उद्देश्य इन क्षेत्रों में दूध उत्पादन में सुधार करना है ।

(८) दूध उत्पादन प्रतियोगिता योजना, जिसका उद्देश्य ढोरों के मालिकों को उनके ढोरों के दूध उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना है ।

(९) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के दूध उत्पादकों को एक सुनिश्चित पणन देने के विचार से शहरी दुग्ध योजनायें चलाना और क्रीमरियों की स्थापना करना ।

(१०) पहाड़ी ढोरों के दूध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये उनके सुधार की योजना ।

(११) जरसी फार्म की स्थापना ।

(१२) अच्छे उत्पादन के लिए ढोरों के जैनेटिक शरीर रचना को सुधारने के लिये प्रमाणित प्रजनक सांड को चुनने के विचार से संतति परीक्षण योजना ।

(१३) खेती के साथ पशुधन के एकी-

करण के लिये मिश्रित फार्मिंग योजना ।

(१४) विशेष डेरी फार्मिंग, पहाड़ी और अधिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में ढोरों के संकरण, देशी ढोरों का चुना प्रजनन और क्रम स्थापन करना, सिन्धी सांडों के साथ स्थानीय ढोरों का क्रमस्थापन और उनका जरसी सांडों के साथ संकरण, दूध की श्रेणी का सर्वे, भैंसों में प्रजनन मौसम का फैलाना, पहाड़ों के भीतरी क्षेत्रों में पशु प्रजनन-क्रिया का सर्वे इत्यादि अनेक अनुसन्धानात्मक योजनायें भी चालू की गई हैं ।

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दूध उत्पादन का लक्ष्य २५.३ लाख टन है । योजना में दूध उत्पादन के लिये कोई पृथक् उपबन्ध नहीं है । फिर भी उम्मीद है । कि पशु-पालन और डेरी योजनाओं के लिए ६०.५२ करोड़ रुपयों के कुल उपबन्ध का एक बड़ा भाग दूध उत्पादन की बढ़ोत्तरी में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में सहायता देगा ।

Rural Water Supply Schemes

1894. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the physical achievement in matter of Rural Water Supply Schemes by different agencies in each State during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) what accounts for the shortfall, if any; and

(c) whether any decisions have been taken for streamlining the administration for effective implementation of Rural Water Supply Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is not possible to make any correct assessment of the physical achievement made under this programme because of the multiplicity of the agencies engaged on the programme and lack of unitary control in its implementation. The following are some of the available data which illustrate the progress achieved under different programme during the Second Plan:—

STATEMENT

Physical targets

Name of the Programme	Physical targets Achievement during the 2nd Five Year Plan
(i) National Water Supply & Sanitation (Rural) Programme under Health Plan.	About 11,000 villages provided with piped water supply.
(ii) Programme for Bockward Classes & Scheduled Tribes.	30,000 wells constructed. 3,000 wells repaired.
(iii) Local Development Works Programme.	72,527 schemes (upto the first four years of the Second Plan, This does not include information in respect of Madras State for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and for Rajasthan State for 1959-60).
(iv) Community Development Programme.	4,53,000 wells constructed or renovated.

Separate figures for each State are not available.

(b) Some of the obstacles in the proper and quick implementation of the scheme as enunciated by the Team for Selected Buildings Projects set up under the Committee on Plan Projects for examining the Programme, are as follows:—

1. The factor impeding the progress of this programme is the method of financial allocation on a year to year basis. Water supply and sanitation schemes call for long range planning and advance indenting for materials.

2. The procedural steps to be followed from the initiation of the

scheme up to its completion are many and time consuming.

3. The programme also suffers from organisational drawbacks at the State level.

4. There is dearth of trained personnel to carry out the schemes under this head.

5. A number of agencies are in charge of rural water supply schemes: the water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, the programme of Community Development, tribal welfare schemes and the Local Development Works are implemented through different agencies. Very often the field agencies incharge of the programme executing the schemes are without adequate and competent technical personnel.

6. There has been a large diversity in procedure, practice and technique as between State and State in regard to the preparation of plans and estimates.

7. Cost of the schemes had gone up due to inadequate investigation, unrealistic designed standards, injudicious phasing of works etc.

(c) In this connection attention is invited to paragraphs 7—10 of Chapter XXXII of the Third Five Year Plan.

Dredging in the River Hooghly

1895. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two U.N. Technical Experts engaged in the study of hydrology and dredging in the river Hooghly have submitted any interim or final report;

(b) if not, how long their studies will continue; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No. But the two experts have made recommendations from time to time to the Port Commissioners on the basis of their investigations.

(b) and (c). Mr. Szawernowski was appointed in January 1960 and Dr. McDowell in March, 1960. Mr. Szawernowski's term is up to 31st December, 1961 while that of Dr. McDowell is up to 20th September, 1961.

Irrigation Schemes in Punjab

1896. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of experts appointed by the Central Government to study the irrigation schemes sent by the Punjab State Government has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of India has not appointed any such team of experts.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Nylon Underwears in India

1897. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports from London that ladies wearing nylon underwears and leather shoes have been found to accumulate an electric charge of 600 volts with about 20 metres' walk;

(b) whether some experiments to ascertain this observation are contemplated to be carried out in India also; and

(c) what precautions are envisaged to check the use of nylon underwears in India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no proposal to carry out any such experiment in any Central Government hospital.

(c) It is not a problem in India at present and as such no precautions are called for.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

1898. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have been asked to carry out a systematic survey of the minor irrigation schemes and the formulation of a programme for the execution of the minor irrigation works;

(b) whether States are implementing the programme for surveying the minor irrigation schemes; and

(c) what are the details of the minor irrigation programme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Minor Irrigation programme mainly consists of the following:

(1) Works which are constructed and maintained by State Governments, such as, tubewells and tanks.

(2) Works which are constructed and maintained by individuals, such as, new wells, deepening and boring of existing wells and installation of pumping sets and other water lifting appliances.

(3) Works which are maintained by a group of cultivators, such as, Bandharas, Ahars, Pynes.

Price of Rice in West Bengal

1899. Shri Prabhat Kar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the prevailing prices of rice in West Bengal in the months of June and July;

(b) whether the prices show upward trend in comparison to the prices prevailing in April and May;

(c) if so, the reason for such upward trend; and

(d) what steps are being taken to check this trend?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A statement showing the month-end wholesale market prices of rice in certain selected centres of West Bengal during the months of April, May, June and July, 1961, is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 106].

In June and July, 1961, there has been some seasonal rise in the prices of rice, but the prices of rice this year are much lower than those prevailing during the corresponding period of last year.

(c) The small rise in prices is mainly a seasonal rise.

(d) The State Government are maintaining fair price shops for distribution of rice, but the demand for rice from these shops is not large.

P. & T. Officials Suspended before General Strike

1900. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials in Posts and Telegraphs Department suspended before they could join the last strike of Central Government employees on the 11th and 12th July forenoon;

(b) nature of punishment given to them; and

(c) the reasons for such punishments?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a), (b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Theft in Kanpur Loco Workshop

1901. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 Brass liners were

found stolen in Loco Workshop at Kanpur on the 11th July, 1961;

(b) whether the seals were found intact.

(c) if so, whether the case was handed over to the police;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any departmental enquiry has been held?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. As a result of a check on 11-7-1961, a shortage of 63 (and not 60 Brass liners was reported from the Kanpur Loco Shed Store Room, the seals and padlock of which were intact and showed no signs of criminal interference.

(c) and (d). A case u/s 379 I.P.C. has been registered by the police, who are investigating into it.

(e) Not so far.

Overbridge at Manmad

1902. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of the Railway overbridge at Manmad was scheduled to be completed in the month of February, 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work is at a standstill at present;

(c) what is the cause of the delay in the completion of the work;

(d) what efforts are being made to expedite the work; and

(e) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Railway has already completed the bridge proper.

(b), (c) and (d). The work on the sloping approaches to the bridge which is being done by the Government of Maharashtra, is in progress. That Government has been urged to expedite completion of the same.

(e) This is a matter which concerns the State Government.

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in Nasik, Maharashtra

1903. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of the Major Medium Irrigation Projects sent for approval by the Maharashtra State Government from the District of Nasik to be included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) when these schemes are likely to be taken up and what are the estimates of the projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Maharashtra Government in their draft Third Five Year Plan proposed Godavari Project, Part I, Stage I (Karanjwan Dam Project) Taluk Dindosi, District Nasik for inclusion in the Plan.

(b) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 651 lakhs. The question of taking up the scheme does not arise as it could not find place in the approved irrigation plan of Maharashtra Government.

Out-Agencies in Rajasthan

1904. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out-agencies in Rajasthan opened during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the number of new out-agencies to be opened during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) One.

(b) Proposals to open out-agencies at 12 more places in Rajasthan are under consideration. But it cannot be stated definitely at this stage whether out-agencies at these 12 places will be opened during 1961-62 or opened at all. Also, it is possible that out-agencies at other places may be opened during this year.

Waiting Room for Third Class Women Passengers at Kota

1905. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision for separate waiting room for third class women passengers at Kota Station; and

(b) if so, the resons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A waiting room for use of lady passengers holding tickets of all classes is available at Kota station and a separate waiting room for lady passengers holding III class tickets is not therefore considered necessary.

Survey for Laying Pipeline at Salpura Station

1906. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey is going on at Salpura station on Western Railway from Kota to Bina for laying a pipeline at Salpura station from Andheri river;

(b) whether there is a complaint regarding non-availability of pure and filtered drinking water at Salpura station; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) At present water is brought to the station from the Andheri river and strained through clean muslin cloth before being supplied. Provision of a 4" dia tube-well with hand pump has been sanctioned and is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year. If the tube-well proves successful then there will be no need to bring water from the river.

Passenger Amenities at Kota

1907. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first and second class waiting rooms at Kota station on the Western Railway are very small and other amenities are also not available there; and

(b) if so, the new improvements in the passenger amenities proposed to be made at this station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Iron and Steel Allotted to Rajasthan for Agricultural Purposes

1908. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and steel demanded by and allotted to Rajasthan for agricultural purposes for the year 1960-61; and

(b) the steps taken to supply the allotted quota?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Demand and allotment of iron and steel to Rajasthan for agricultural purposes including scrap during 1960-61 were 36,108 and 23,792 tonnes respectively.

(b) The State Governments distribute the Agricultural quota allotted to them to the Registered Stockists, who place indents on the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. He then plans those indents on the producers for compliance, according to the priority accorded to the different types of consumers. With a view to expedite supplies, the iron and steel required for agricultural purposes except Galvanised Corrugated Sheets has been accorded 'CORE PRIORITY'.

Levelling Operations of Land in Rajasthan

1909. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the financial assistance given to Rajasthan Government by the Central Government for levelling operations of land for agricultural purposes during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No scheme for levelling operations as such as included in the State's developmental programme for 1960-61. Funds for agricultural development schemes are made available in a lump-sum and the amounts utilised by the State Government for levelling operations, if any, in individual schemes, are not reported to the Government of India.

Robberies on Western Railway

1910. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed on the Western Railway during the first half of the year 1961; and

(b) the number in which the culprits have been discovered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Seven (2 in trains and 5 in station premises).

(b) In both the cases of robbery in trains the culprits were apprehended.

Railway High Schools in Rajasthan

1911. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway High Schools in Rajasthan, district-wise; and

(b) the location of the schools and the medium of instruction introduced therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There are three Railway Higher Secondary/High schools in Rajasthan as indicated below:

Name of School	Location	Medium of Instruction
1. Railway Multi-purpose Higher Secondary School . .	Bandikui	Hindi
2. Railway Higher Secondary School . .	Abu Road	Do.
3. Railway High School . .	Gangapur City.	Do.

Medical and Public Health Schemes in Rajasthan

1912. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of allotment made so far by the Central Government for Rajasthan State on various Medical and Public Health Schemes for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount allotted for the financial year 1961-62 scheme-wise; and

(c) the amount given so far on each scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the provisions made for the various medical and public health schemes of Rajasthan State for the Third Five Year Plan is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 107].

(c) According to the existing procedure for the release of Central assistance, funds are released to the State Governments as lump sum ways and means advances. Three-fourths of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is released in this way in nine equal monthly instalments. The final payment sanctions are issued towards the close of every financial year on the basis of expenditure figures furnished by the State Governments.

Agricultural Development Schemes in Rajasthan

1913. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of allotment made by the Central Government for Rajasthan State so far on various agricultural development schemes for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount allotted for the financial year 1961-62 on each scheme; and

(c) the amount given so far scheme-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A statement showing the allocations for various Agricultural Development Schemes made under the Third Five Year Plan and for 1961-62 is placed on the Table. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3139/61]. Under the procedure in vogue since 1958-59, there are no scheme-wise sanctions of Central financial assistance to States for schemes included in their Plans. Payment sanctions for financial assistance are issued towards the end of the financial year on the basis of ceilings for various heads of development intimated by the Ministry of Finance to the individual States. The ceilings for the current year have yet to be intimated.

Assistance from National Water Supply Scheme to Rajasthan

1914. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state what amount of financial help was given from the National Drinking Water Supply Scheme of the Central Government to Rajasthan State for digging wells during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The grants paid to the Government of Rajasthan during the Second Five Year Plan for the implementation of the rural water supply schemes approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural) Programme are as follows:

Year		*Amount paid* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	..	Nil
1957-58	..	27·30
1958-59	..	11·04
1959-60	..	26·95
1960-61	..	6·75
Total		72·04

The approved schemes include schemes for wells also.

Power Projects in Rajasthan

1915. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the names of power projects included by Government in the Third Five Year Plan in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

Continuing Schemes

1. Bhakra-Nangal Project.
2. Chambal Project—Stage I.
3. Ranapratpsagar Project.
4. Jodhpur Power House extension..
5. 33 KV lines from Bhilwara Shahpura and Ajmer to Beawar.
6. Rural Electrification in Ajmer area.

New Schemes

7. Bhakra Right Bank Project.
8. Kotah Dam Power Project.
9. Diesel generation.
10. Transmission and distribution.
11. Rural Electrification.
12. Acquisition of undertakings and loans to licensees.
13. Testing Laboratory.
14. Surveys and Investigations.
15. Chambal—Vth Unit.
16. Beas Project.

17. A Thermal station in Chambal area.

18. A Thermal station in Bhakra area.

Poultry Centres in Rajasthan

1916. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poultry centres opened in Rajasthan by the year 1960-61 district-wise; and

(b) the number of poultry birds given Development Block-wise for poultry purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the Rajasthan Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Post Offices in Hoshiarpur and Kangra in Rented Buildings

1917. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Hoshiarpur and Kangra districts of Punjab functioning in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1960-61 in each district?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Hoshiarpur—54
Kangra—39.

(b) Hoshiarpur—Rs. 22,118·02 nP.
Kangra—Rs. 13,796·42 nP.

घाघराघाट पर रेलवे पुल

१९१८. श्री भ० दी० मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले अनुमति लेकर या रेलवे पासों पर मन्त्री, जिला मजिस्ट्रेट और संसद् तथा विधान सभा के सदस्य उस समय भी घाघराघाट के रेलवे पुल को अपनी मोटरों में पार कर सकते थे जब नदी में बाढ़ आने के कारण ऐसा करना खतरनाक होता था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के उस पुल पर से यह व्यवस्था समाप्त कर दी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) पिछले विश्व युद्ध के समय अस्थायी रूप से केवल सैनिक यातायात के लिए इस पुल पर अस्फाल्ट की सड़क बनायी गयी थी। युद्ध समाप्त हो जाने के बाद यद्यपि प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय को इस सड़क की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर उसी के खर्चे से असैनिक यातायात के सीमित उपयोग के लिये यह सड़क कायम रखी गयी।

(ख) और (ग). इस पुल के गर्डर बदलने के सम्बन्ध में काम हो रहा है जिसकी वजह से अभी हाल में सड़क बन्द कर दी गयी है। पुल के गर्डर बदलने की योजना तैयार करने से पहले राज्य सरकार से पूछा गया था कि क्या वह नये गर्डरों वाले पुल पर सड़क-डेक बनवाना चाहेगी। लेकिन राज्य सरकार डेक की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में राजी नहीं हुई। क्योंकि सड़क-डेक का उपयोग बहुत सीमित था और इस पर खर्च बहुत अधिक आता था। इसके अलावा पुल बहुत लम्बा है। (२०० फुट के १७ स्पैन) और इस पर रेल यातायात भी काफी बढ़ गया है। इस दृष्टि से सड़क-डेक की व्यवस्था से रेल-यातायात पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। यहां यह बताना भी असंगत न होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पुल के

पास जनता के लिये घाट उतराई (ferry service) का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

किराये के मकानों में डाकघर

१६१६. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेण्ट्रल सर्कल (नागपुर) के कितने डाकघर इस समय किराये के मकानों में हैं;

(ख) सरकार किराये के मकानों में चलने वाले डाकघरों के लिये कितना किराया प्रति मास देती रही है ;

(ग) क्या डाक विभाग के तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन डाकघरों के लिये विभाग के निजी मकान बनाने की कोई योजना रखी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) (क) ५१३ ।

(ख) २३६३७ रुपये ।

(ग) जी हां, उपयुक्त स्थानों के उपलब्ध होने और प्राप्त राशियों की सीमा में, इस समय किराए के मकानों में चलने वाले ५६ डाकघरों के लिए विभागीय इमारतें बनाने की योजना है ।

(घ) लगभग १५ लाख रुपये ।

केन्द्रीय परिमंडल के डाक घरों में सेविंग बैंक

१६२०. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय परिमण्डल के ऐसे कितने डाक-घर हैं जहां सेविंग बैंक की सुविधा मौजूद है; और

(ख) ऐसे डाकघरों के सेविंग बैंक की चालू पूंजी इस समय कितनी है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) २१३८ ।

(ख) ३१ मार्च, १९६० को सेण्ट्रल परिमण्डल में डाकघर बचत बैंक की इतिशेष रकम १६,६३,९६,७३० रुपये थी ।

केन्द्रीय परिमण्डल में डाक तथा तार-घर

१९२१. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर:** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में केन्द्रीय परिमण्डल में कितने डाक तथा तार-घर, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन दफ्तर और शाखा डाक-घर खोले जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन): केन्द्रीय परिमण्डल में जिन डाक, तार तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों को खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है—

डाकघर .	१५६७
तारघर . .	१७
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	४३

अधिकांश नए डाक घर शाखा डाक घर होंगे ।

डाकघरों में टेप रिकार्डिंग की मशीनें

१९२२. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय परिमण्डल के डाक विभाग के पास टेप रिकार्डिंग की मशीनें कितनी हैं;

(ख) ये टेप रिकार्डिंग की मशीनें किन किन शहरों में खास कर रखी हुई हैं; और

(ग) क्या टेप रिकार्डिंग की मशीनों का कभी उपयोग भी किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) कुछ नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

फोनोग्राम

१६२३. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय परिमण्डल के किन-किन स्टेशनों पर फोनोग्राम सेवा की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) इस प्रगति मे डाक तथा तार विभाग को क्या लाभ हो रहा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) तथा (ख). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०८]

डाक तथा तार सलाहकार समितियां

१६२४. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजस्व कमिश्नरियों में संसद् सदस्यों और विधान-सभा सदस्यों की उन सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी बैठक केन्द्रीय परिमण्डल में पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल ने १ मई, १६६१ से अब तक कीं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : स्पष्ट रूप से विभिन्न राजस्व मण्डलों में परिमण्डल अध्यक्षों द्वारा कुछ संसद् सदस्यों और विधान-सभा सदस्यों के साथ की गई अनौपचारिक बैठकों की ओर संकेत किया गया है। केन्द्रीय परिमण्डल में डाक-तार महाअध्यक्ष ने इन्दौर में १ अगस्त, १६६१ और रीवां में ५ अगस्त, १६६१ को इस प्रकार की बैठकें की थीं। इन आमन्त्रित व्यक्तियों में से केवल नौ इन्दौर में तथा केवल आठ रीवां में हुई बैठक में उपस्थित थे। आमन्त्रित सदस्यों और जो सदस्य कि बैठकों में उपस्थित थे, उनकी सूचियां सदन पटल पर रखी जाती हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गयीं। देखिये संख्या नं० LT-3140/61]

Rail Link with Balurghat and Raiganj

1925. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for linking the B.G. line under construction from Malda to Siliguri with Balurghat and Raiganj in West Dinajpur; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is not included in the Railways' Programme of construction during the third five year plan.

माल डिब्बों का आवंटन

१६२६. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के झिंझक और रूड़ा स्टेशनों से तिलहन और खाद्यान्न के संभरण के लिये व्यापारियों को गत वर्ष के प्रत्येक मास में कितने माल डिब्बे दिये गये ;

(ख) क्या व्यापारियों ने माल डिब्बे की कमी की शिकायत की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कमी दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वे० रामस्वामी): (क) अगस्त, ६० से जुलाई, १६६१ तक झींझक और रूरा स्टेशनों पर हर महीने जितने माल डिब्बों में तिलहन और अनाज

क: लदान हुआ उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	झींझक		रूरा	
	तिलहन	अनाज	तिलहन	अनाज
अगस्त, ६०	१	१४	८	११
सितम्बर, ६०	३	८	२१	११
अक्टूबर, ६० .	३	१२	९	४
नवम्बर, ६० .	५	२०	१७	१
दिसम्बर, ६०	५	१८	१७	१३
जनवरी, ६१ .	१	२३	१८	८
फरवरी, ६१ .	—	२९	६	१६
मार्च, ६१	५	१६	११	३१
अप्रैल, ६१	८	२२	१४	२१
मई, ६१	३६	२९	४७	२४
जून, ६१	९	२८	३०	३६
जुलाई, ६१	१४	४२	२०	३३

(ख) पिछले साल कोई निश्चित शिकायत नहीं मिली ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

कानपुर-झांसी ब्रांच लाइन के बिनोर पर हाल्ट स्टेशन

१९२७. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे स्थित कानपुर-झांसी ब्रांच लाइन में बिनोर में ठेके पर एक हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त स्टेशन कब से चालू हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे उप-मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) हाल्ट स्टेशन का प्रबन्ध एक ठेकेदार के हाथ में देने का विचार है । टिकट बेचने और इकट्ठा करने का काम भी उसी ठेकेदार को दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) अभी यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हाल्ट स्टेशन किस तारीख को खुलेगा ।

Anti-fraud Inspectors on Railways

1928. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Anti-Fraud Inspectors have been appointed in Zonal Railways;

(b) whether North Eastern Railway has been provided with such Inspectors also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. On some railways specially to deal with ticket fraud cases.

(b) and (c). No. As the existing machinery on North-Eastern Railway was already adequate to deal with fraud cases.

Air Services

1929. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 'Friendship' Service is going to be introduced on Calcutta/Jorhat-Mohanbari/Jorhat/Calcutta route;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal for the present Calcutta/Gauhati/Mohanbari service to touch at Jorhat?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

नये डाक टिकट

१९३०. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, १९५८ से जुलाई १९६१ तक कितने नये डाक-टिकट निकाले गये ;

(ख) प्रत्येक टिकट के डिजाइन बनाने में क्या खर्च हुआ ;

(ग) क्या इन नये डाक-टिकटों पर जिस मास व सन् में टिकट जारी किया जाता है वह उस पर लिखा जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) एक विवरण-पत्र, जिसमें जनवरी, १९५८ से जुलाई, १९६१ तक जारी किये गए नए डाक-टिकटों की संख्या दी गई है, सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०९]**

(ख) केवल डिजाइन बनाने के बारे में सूचना देना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि भारतीय सुरक्षा प्रेस, नासिक द्वारा प्रत्येक बार टिकट निकालने पर टिकटों के डिजाइन बनाने, उन्हें छापने और उनके वितरण आदि पर खर्च होने वाली समूची रक़म को लागत मूल्य के रूप में इकट्ठा ही इस विभाग के नाम आकलित किया जाता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, उन मामलों के अलावा जिनमें कि जारी किये जाने वाले टिकट का उस अवसर से सीधा संबंध हो जिसकी स्मृति में टिकट जारी किया गया हो ।

(घ) वह महीना और सन्, जिसमें टिकट जारी किया जाता है, इतने महत्व का नहीं होता बल्कि उस अवसर या व्यक्ति का महत्व होता है जिसकी स्मृति या सम्मान में वह जारी किया जाता है ।

Reconstruction of Krishna River Bridge

1931. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Krishna river bridge between Alimatti and Seethimani on Sholapur-Hubli section of Southern Railway is being reconstructed;

(b) if so, whether Mysore State Government has been consulted in this matter in view of the proposed dam across Krishna river in that vicinity; and

(c) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a), (b) and (c). No, Sir. The Railway Bridge in question was programmed for re-girdering but the work has been held in abeyance due to the fact that the Mysore Government has proposed the constructioon of a Dam across the River Krishna on the down-stream side of the railway bridge. The reservoir formed by the dam would submerge a part of the railway line near Sitimani Station including the bridge. This would necessitate the diversion of the railway line for a length of nearly 13 miles and the construction of a new bridge across the Krishna. The matter is under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Telephone Exchange, Poona

1932. **Shri G. K. Jedhe:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to open a new Telephone Exchange Station in

Poona city is still under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken in detail so far to meet the demands of the telephone connections in industrial estates?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Third Exchange of initial size of about 3,000 lines is proposed to be opened in Poona for meeting the long-term demands. For this purpose, a new telephone exchange building has to be put up Proposal to acquire a plot of land for the same has been approved.

(c) Proposals for the replacement of the existing 50-line exchanges at Pimpri and Hadaspar industrial estates by 200-line exchanges have been approved.

Removal of Fish Plates

1933. **Shri G. K. Jedhe:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fish plates were removed in between Igatpuri and Ghoti stations in Maharashtra State between 5th and 9th August, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was on the night between August 7 and 8, that a Watchman posted to guard a bridge between Igatpuri and Ghoti stations, stopped a Dn. express train and reported to the train crew as also the police escort that some mischief had been played with the track by certain miscreants. On an inspection of the track, it was found that the left hand side keys of 2 rail lengths had been taken away. Also 2 complete pairs of fish plates along with bolts from 2 joints and fish bolts and outer fish plates from the third joint had been removed.

The train suffered a detention of 6 hrs. 20 minutes on this account.

(c) The police registered a case u/s 126 Indian Railways Act and have also arrested the Watchman along with 2 other gangmen who are reported to have been a party to this crime.

Water Arrangements in Carriages between Siliguri and Katihar

1934. **Shri Bholanath Biswas:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of water in the carriages between Siliguri and Katihar in N.F. Railway; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Over Bridge at Katihar

1935. **Shri Bholanath Biswas:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether the work of construction of over-bridge at Katihar has been taken up; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The Railway's portion of the work *i.e.* Bridge proper is expected to be completed before the end of 1962.

Procedure for Securing Telephone Connections

1936. **Dr. K. B. Menon:**
Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any difference in the procedure for securing telephone connections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Train Collision near Hajipur on N.E. Railway

1937. Shri Biswanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a collision between a passenger train and a goods train took place near Hajipur Railway Station of North Eastern Railway in the 1st week of August, 1961 owing to negligence of some Railway employees; and

(b) if so, the loss of life and property?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 6-8-1961 at about 04·47 hours 81 Up Passenger train and No. 1 GC Up Goods train were involved in a side collision at Hajipur Junction station. The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(b) There was no loss of life. One Passenger and three Railway staff sustained simple injuries. Approximate cost of damage to railway property has been assessed at Rs. 14,000.

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12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED THROWING OF BOMB AT SWAMI RAMESHWARANANDJI

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

> "The situation arising out of throwing of a bomb at Swami Rameshwaranandji on the evening of Sunday, the 20th August, 1961."

Is he taking his fast in the open street or what?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा है कि पंजाब की एकता को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द महाराज ने दिल्ली के आर्यसमाज दीवान हाल में आमरण व्रत रक्खा हुआ है। कल दिल्ली में ही नहीं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इस सम्बन्ध में एक दिवस मनाया गया। जब दिल्ली दीवान हाल में इस प्रकार की एक सभा हो रही थी तो दो आदमियों ने स्वीमी रामेश्वरानन्द जी के ऊपर बम फैंका। सौभाग्य से बात ऐसी हुई कि वह बम फट नहीं पाया। उसी समय जो स्वयंसेवक वहां थे उन्होंने उस बम को अपने अधिकार में कर लिया और बाहर जो पुलिस खड़ी हुई थी उसके हाथों में उन्होंने फैंकने वालों को भी और बम को भी सौंप दिया।

प्रातः काल मैं ने डिप्टो कमिश्नर से टेलिफोन पर जानकारी लेनी चाही। उन्होंने कहा कि अभी तक हम इस बात का निर्णय नहीं कर सके हैं कि वह बम है या क्रैकर है क्योंकि आगरे से कोई स्पेशलिस्ट बुलाया गया है जो उस का निरीक्षण करेगा। लेकिन इतना सब होने के बावजूद भी, इतनी बड़ी सभा में, जिस में कोई ४० या ५० हजार की उपस्थिति थी, कोई उपद्रव किसी प्रकार का नहीं होने दिया गया। फिर भी इस से दिल्ली में तनाव पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ गया है।

ऐसी ही एक घटना पंजाब में कल हो गई । आज के "स्टेट्समैन" में देखा होगा कि कल पटियाला में जब पंजाब प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रेजिडेंट, सरदार दरबारा सिंह, एक पंजाबी लेखक सम्मेलन में बोल रहे थे तो वहां एक अकाली ने रिवाल्वर से फायर किया और "पंजाबी सूबा जिन्दाबाद" इस तरह के नारे लगाता रहा। ऐसी स्थिति में जब मास्टर तारासिंह के अनशन को ले कर आज तनाव पैदा किया जा रहा है और हिन्सात्मक वातावरण बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, तब सुरक्षा के लिये क्या उपाय बरते जा रहे हैं, इस की जानकारी के लिये आवश्यक है कि तमाम समस्याओं पर गम्भीरता से कोई निर्णय किया जाय ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): This is about Delhi. That is a different matter.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member has given all the facts. It can hardly be added to. He has himself stated all that has occurred. The matter is being enquired into. It has been sent to Agra. What more can I say?

Mr. Speaker: He says that there is indifference so far as this fast is concerned. That is his complaint.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no indifference, Sir.

Shri Datar: So far as the Delhi incident is concerned, the Government have already taken action. A case has been registered under the Explosives Act and four or five persons have already been interrogated. It was a case of a cracker. The Government are trying to find out as to where it came from. Already Government have taken proper steps to see that there is no tension and the situation is normal. As a precautionary measures, 25 policemen have been deputed to intensify patrolling in the vicinity of the Dewan Hall where this fast is being undertaken.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement, I am not called upon to give my consent to the adjournment motion.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: My I say a word about this matter?

Mr. Speaker: No; I am sorry.

ALLEGED PAKISTANI RAID ON INDIAN VILLAGE

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee has given notice of an adjournment motion:

> "Immediate need to discuss the alarming news that armed Pakistanis raided an Indian village namely Shelurbagh on Karimganj border on 18th August, 1961, killing one person and seriously injuring many."

Shri Hem Barua has given notice of the same thing.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: (Kanpur): May I submit, Sir, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Has he got any private information apart from what appears in the newspapers? In such matters, when I call hon. Members to read out if they have any information in additional to the newspaper reports.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: I have a doubt in my mind for which I want a clarification. It is a news which appeared in the Hindustan Times that 30 armed Pakistani men came by boat, entered the village, killed one and seriously injured many. My submission is this. The other day, in reply to many questions, it was replied by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister Shrimati Lakshmi Menon that adequate security measures have been taken in this area. I want to know whether that particular statement was due to ignorance or complacency, when thirty people can enter our area and go back merrily and nobody has been arrested. I want to know the truth about this case, and if it is really true,

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

what steps have been taken to avoid future recurrence of this.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): in spite of the hon. Prime Minister's claim that there has been peace on the Indo-Pakistan border since the signing of the Canal Waters Treaty, it pains me to see that this border area in Assam, particularly in Cachar has been turned into a virgin soil for intrusion by Pakistani nationals. These intrusions are repeated year in and year out. My contention is this. This border has been settled. Why is it that the border is not adequately protected by our security forces? Why is it that there are no barbed wirefences so that there may not be incursions of this sort? think that that border has been neglected. Whenever questions are put to this effect in the House, the pet argument offered is that it is a long border—I know this is a border extending over 680 miles—how can it be protected. But, there are vulnerable points in the border, the inhabited areas. These areas are the scenes of intrusion. Why is it that these vulnerable points which have been witnessing these incursions for such a long period are not protected? I am sorry to say that the policy adopted by our Government is an impotent policy throwing these people living there in the border to the mercy of Pakistani vandalism and all sorts of things.

Shri Jawharlal Nehru: I would suggest that if we discuss any matter, we should try to find out facts. It is not very helpful to take a small item in a newspaper and then hang a large number of arguments on that item. We have no information about this at all. We will ask the Pakistan Government, we will ask other people to supply it. We will get. It may be a question of a normal dacoity; it may be something else. It is not helpful to discuss it in this vacuum of information. In any event, it is not a matter for adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua: The very fact that the Government of Assam have failed so far to provide the Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister with information about this incident that has been sufficiently reported in the newspapers is a sad commentary upon the state of things in the State. There has been an incursion and . . .

Mr. Speaker: Automatically I do not know if the State Government sends this information or whenever such an incident occurs, the Central Government asks for information. I do not know what the procedure is. But, in view of the statement of the hon. Prime Minister that it is under enquiry and they are making efforts to find out the truth about it, I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion.

12·06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications under subsection (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export drawback (General) Rules, 1960:

(a) G.S.R. No. 1001 dated the 5th August, 1961.

(b) G.S.R No 1002 dated the 5th August, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3124/61].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1003 dated 5th August, 1961, containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 872

dated the 8th July 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3125/61].

(iii) A copy each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 967 dated the 29th July, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 968 dated the 29th July, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No 1004 dated the 5th August, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3126/61].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of Rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Union Territories (Stamp and Court Fees Laws) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(2) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1961, agreed without any amendment to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1961.'

(3) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1961, agreed to the following amendment made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1961, in the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961:—

Clause 2.

That at page 2—

for lines 6 to 14, *substitute*—

"(2A) Where in respect of an industrial dispute relating to the rates of wages payable to any of the employees employed in a scheduled employment, any proceeding is pending before a Tribunal or National Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or before any like authority under any other law for the time being in force, or any award made by any Tribunal, National Tribunal or such authority is 'in operation, and a notification fixing or revising the minimum rates of wages in respect of the scheduled employment is issued during the pendency of such proceedings or the operation of the award. then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the minimum rates of wages so fixed or so revised shall not apply to those employees during the period in which the proceeding is pending and the award made therein is in operation or, as the case may be, where the notification is issued during the period of operation of an award during that period; and where

[Secretary]

> such proceeding or award relates to the rates of wages payale to all the empbloyees in the scheduled employment, no minimum rates of wages shall be fixed or revised in respect of that employment during the said period'

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Shri Braj Raj Singh—Absent. matter of urgent public importance. Shri Braj Raj Singh—Absent. Motion for Election Committee. Shri S. K. Patil.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move.

Shri S. M. Benerjee (Kanpur): This may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: It would not be. The hon. Member who is interested does not come.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That in pursuance of Rule 2(6) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, read with Rule 6(6) thereof, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research *vice* Shri T. Sanganna resigned from Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That in pursuance of Rule 2(6) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, read with Rule 6(6) thereof, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research *vice* Shri T. Sanganna resigned from Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12·10 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Third Five Year Plan laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, be taken into consideration".

It was almost exactly a year ago, on August 22nd, 1960 that I moved the motion for consideration of the Draft Outline of the Third Plan, and this House was pleased to give its approval to it. Previous to that, it fell to my lot to place before this House the First Five Year Plan, in December, 1952, and the Second Plan in May, 1956.

I am moving this motion for consideration, not on behalf of the Planning Commission, of which I have the honour to be chairman; but, as a matter of fact, this is not the work of the Planning Commission only; it has had naturally the full co-operation and support of the Central Government and their Departments and Ministries, of the State Governments, the Chief Ministers and their governmental apparatus and a large number of other organisations and specialist individuals, who are included in various panels, and organisations, even going down in many cases to pachayats and the like, so that, this is very much a joint effort, and I should like it to be considered as that joint effort and not the work of a few eminent persons who have given a good deal of thought and labour to its preparation. Many hon. Members of this House have been associated with the consideration of this or parts of it, in various stages. I put it forward, therefore, as this joint effort, not as a party programme, but, I hope, representing, if not everybody, a very large number of individuals and groups in this House and outside.

Indeed, ever since this has ben published in the press, the reactions thus far have been very largely in its favour; it has been approved of; naturally and rightly, there have been criticisms. We welcome these criticisms; but the broad approach of it has been welcomed.

Now, it is true that the party out of which the present Government has come, is intimately interested in this Plan and they have given it their support, because it represents certain principls for which they have stood not today only, not for the last ten or twelve years, but at least for thirty-two years, ever since 1929; and at that time, some hon. Members who sit opposite today were themselves associated with the great organisation which I have the honour to represent.

Ever since 1929, the Congress has had two objectives in view, democracy and socialism. Socialism was not put in its objective and creed and all that, but in its resolutions, it appeared. Gradually, the idea has developed, but the basic concept has been there in the Congress since 1929. I say this because some people seem to imagine that these concepts are of recent growth. Of course, long before 1929, and long before the Congress more or less officially adopted them, there were large number of people in the Congress and outside, who believed in them and spoke about them.

Therefore, let us, I respectfully submit, treat this Plan not in a party sense, but as a national plan, in which the broad approaches have been agreed to by all, but which is always susciptible to criticism and improvement in many of its detailed applications.

It is a matter of pride to me that the organisation with which many of us have been associated, and I have been associated for very nearly half a century now, and through all these years, has laid stress on this broader social outlook which this Plan represents.

Ever since Independence, we have come to greater grips with this subject, and soon after freedom, we started on this exciting pilgrimage through Five Year Plans and the like and gradually, this concept of planning has seeped down into our people all over the country. There is no doubt about it. And the broad aspects of this planning have also gradually and progressively been understood by them and approved by them.

Indeed, it is astonishing that during these last few years, ten years or so, that we have been planning, the amount of attention that our Plans have drawn from the rest of the world has been surprising and gratifying. They have drawn attention even from countries which in their own domestic spheres have different types of economy, whether it is the economy of the capitalist variety or the economy of the communist or socialist varities, there attention has been drawn; I do not say that they agree with all that we have said or intend to do, but they have recognised this as a matter of the greatest importance that this tremendous efforts is being made by the Indian people to pull themselves up almost to the grass-roots, as it were. And they have recognised the principle, the basic principle of planning. They have recognised the basic principle and the general structure of the Plan also. I need not refer to it in any detail, because it is well known and it often appears in the public press. It is rather unfortunate that some very few of our own people still have failed to grasp these basic facts which the world recognises. As I said, I not not mind criticisms. We welcome criticisms, but not understanding and recognising what the world has begun to recognise is rather a surprising fact.

Indeed, only the other day, I was to some extent surprised, and if I may

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say so, pleased, to read, of all things, a Papal Encylical. The Papal Encyclical which appeared just about a month ago, representing views of the Roman Catholic Church on social matters makes very interesting reading. It does not, of course, deal with our Plan or refer to it, but the broad approach of that Encyclical—it is interesting to note how even that is changing—is changing in favour of socialistation, in favour of public enterprise, in favour of so many things which the world stands for today. The Roman Catholic Church in social matters is slow to move from its original moorings, but if the Roman Catholic Church itself, in the shape of its head, the Pope, goes thus far, it shows how far the world has gone.

I invite the attention of those few Members of this House or few members outside to this matter, those who have not grasped what is happening in the world, what directions people are seeking and who are so out of step with modern thought and modern actualities that they have lost all contact thought the realities of life. Therefore, I say that our Plan, in its board approaches and board aspects, is a plan which is inevitably trust down upon us in the conditions as they are and which is being followed with the greatest interest by many other countries who would like to do something like it and by other countries who are much more advanced than us because they are interested, for a variety of reasons, in the results of this Plan and our progress etc.

To begin with, I should like to express my gratitude to all those people who have helped in the making of this Plan the State Governments, Chief Ministers and other and the many otthers whom I mentioned. In particular, I should like to mention the name of one person who has in effect embodied or represented our Planning Commission for ten years. It is Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. For these ten years, he laboured there and laboured with great ability, great endurance and great courtesy to all the numerous people who came there, and helped in giving really a foundation to all our planning. Fortunately, even though he is not the Deputy Chairman or a member of the Planning Commission, he is now, I am glad to say, Member of the other House, and we shall have the advantage of his counsel in regard to planning and connected matters.

I should also like to pay a tribute to the present Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, my hon. colleague here, the Planning Minister, who has attended to this work of planning with a crusading zeal and deep interest and, what is more, with very firm views about the social objectives that we ought to pursue. And that is important because all this planning business is not a matter of just technically putting things tegether, putting up factories hero and there It must be governed by the social objectives that we pursue. If we have not got social objectives, then all this planning is rather in the air. We do not quite know where we are going. We must have a picture of the organisation of society that we driving at, and it is this picture that hon. Members will see has grown with our planning. It was there in the First Plan. In the Second Plan, it was more so; in the Third Plan, it takes more and more shape.

Some aspects of planning are inevitable almost, whatever social picture you may have. That is to say, if your social picture is just greater production, you can do it in various ways without any other social objectives. Of course, that picture of greater production might lead to new problems, more difficult problems, more hiatus between a small number of people and the masses of the people, greater concentration of wealth and so on. So while achieving one thing, it will lead to other difficulties.

But essentially, planning must have some social objectives and I wish to point out that the basis of the Plan that I put forward is in accordance with our social objectives. It must be remembered that it is not merely a question of putting up a factory there or a factory elsewhere. In that, my hon. colleague, the Planning Minister, has always laid great stress on these social objectives because he feels strongly on them.

Now, what has happened during these ten years or so of planning? We began at a time when for a long period previously, many decades, India's economy was almost stagnant. It is difficult to get a move on from a stagnant economy; it just gets stuck in the ruts. That is the most difficult part of it, to pull it out. After it gets in motion, it is easier to go on at more speed. So we had to face that position. Well, we faced it.

During the first two Plan—I shall just give a few figures—national income increased by 42 per cent. During this period, the population increased by 77 millions, and yet there was an increase in *per capita* income from Rs. 284 to Rs. 330. This increase came through development in all sectors. In these ten years, agricultural production increased by 41 per cent, industrial production by 94 per cent and power by 148 per cent. Railways carried 70 per cent more goods traffic and the traffic on surface roads increased by nearly 50 per cent. In education, 20 million more children went to school. At present, there are altogether, I believe, about 46 million children—boys and girls—in schools and colleges. Very considerable strides have been made in technical training. Now, there are 380 engineering colleges and polytechnics all over India while there were 134 ten years ago. Admissions have increased four-fold. I think that this increase in education, although some people may think that it is not rapid enough—and it is not rapid enough in terms of the directions in our Constitution which said that in a certain period of time we must cover the whole country—is, nevertheless, quite significant. I am not for the moment considering the quality of that education because quality has to be improved very much, but the mere fact of this increase is very significant and this is bringing about, or helping to bring about, a social revolution all over the countryside. Everywhere, boys and girls who have never been to school are going there.

I should like to mention one aspect of it which is gradually being introduced and which is referred to our Plan, that is, the introduction of midday meals. The State of Madras stands foremost in this, and I should like to congratulate it on the great success of its mid-day meal movement. But I hope that other States will follow this. In fact, many others are thinking in terms of doing the same thing.

Another outstanding feature of these years has been the progress in scientific and industrial research. The large number of national and regional laboratories, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Department of Atomic Energy, the Oil and National Gas Commission, the Geological Survey of India, the Bureau of Mines, the Central Water and Power Commission, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research—all have laid the base for rapid scientific and technological advance.

One fact which I have mentioned several times previously, which is a simple fact and which stands out without any covering showing what has happened during these ten years, is the increase in the expectation of life at birth. When I was very young, long years ago, I think there was a book which perhaps people do not read now but which was one of the classes in those days, William Digby's *'Prosperous British India* (*"Prosperous" within inverted commas*), an

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Englishman's book, where the expectation of life in India at birth was given as 24. It is a shocking thing. Well, now in 1941—51, the expectation of life at birth was 32. During the Second Plan it rose to 42. Now it is 47·5. It is a very remarkable increase, which represents many factors—of course, the factor of better health, the factor of better food, general bettering of living conditions. This is the average, and it is, I think, a remarkable growth in these few years. It is true that in other countries this figure of the expectation of life has gone above 60. but I think for India to have gone up to over 47 in these last ten years is quite remarkable.

I should like the House to remember that during this period of ten years, we have had to face the tremendous problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons. Nine millions came from Pakistan to India.

This is a very brief account of the past. I shall not go further into it.

We have had two social objectives during all this period: (1) we had to build up by democratic means a rapidly expanding and technologically progressive economy, and (2) a social order based on social justice on offering equal opportunity to every citizen. These objectives have to be kept in view all the time because the moment we forget either of the, we go astray, and therefore it is necessary for us to have not only a Five Year Plan, but a plan with longer perspectives. One interesting thing that we propose to do that hon. Members may notice is having this perspective plan approach. Of course, we have been doing that all these years, but now it will be a more definite one for the next 15 years. One of the principal activities of the Planning Commission is going to be the preparation of a Fifteen Year Plan.

We calculated the national income at the end of 1960-61, that is now, to be Rs. 14,500 crores. In 1965-66 it will be Rs. 19,000 crores; in 1970-71, Rs. 25,000 crores; in 1975-76, Rs. 33-34,000 crores. Hon. Members will see that progressively the rate of increase grows, as it should.

The *per capita* income in 1960-61 is Rs. 330. In 1965-66 it will be Rs. 385; in 1970-71, Rs. 450; in 1975-76, Rs. 530. This figure of Rs. 530 is not very much, we must realise, when compared to the countries which are affluent, but we have started from almost scratch, and the rate of progress goes on growing.

Then there are other things. I need not go into the rate of net investment, as a proportion of national income, which grows from 11 to 20 per cent, and the rate of domestic saving in proportion to national income which grows from 8·5 per cent now to 18-19 per cent in 1975-76.

The investment during the first Plan was Rs. 3,360 crores; in the Second Plan, Rs. 6,750 crores; in the Third Plan, Rs. 10,500 crores; in the Fourth Plan presumably it will be Rs. 17,000 crores; in the Fifth Plan, Rs. 25,000 crores. This of course, can only be possible if we make the progress which we envisage.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Are these figures on constant prices? Which is the base?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are the figures given for the perspective plan. I suppose they must be. I cannot answer the hon. Member's question straightaway. There will be no point in giving figures if they are not based on some stability in price.

It is proposed in this perspective plan which is going to be prepared to have the following tentative targets of capacity to serve as a basis for the end of the Fourth Plan, i.e., 1970-71:

Steel ingots	..	18-19 million tons.
Pig Iron	..	3-4 million tons.

Aluminium	..	230—250,000 tons.
Electric power	..	21—23 million k.w.
Coal	..	170—180 million tons.
Oil refining	..	18—20 million tons.
Nitrogenous fertilisers	..	2—2.2. million tons.
Cement	..	24—26 million tons.
Machine building output	..	Rs. 1,600 crores.
Foodgrains	..	125 million tons.
Exports	..	Rs. 1,300-1,4,00 crores.

These are our expectations, and it is proposed now to prepare a detailed plan for 15 years, so that we can keep these perspectives in view in all that we do and the Five Year Plans that we may draw up from time to time.

Perhaps hon. Members may have heard of the discussion which took place repeatedly in the Planning Commission about physical planning and financial planning, the physical programme and the financial resources available. Both have to be considered, obviously. Sometimes there is a greater stress on the one or the other. Ultimately it was decided that we should keep the physical programme in view and work for it, but not finally commit ourselves to anything which is not within the financial limits. The physical outlay in this way amounted to a little over Rs. 8,000 crores. The financial plan, however, is for Rs. 7,500 crores. The gap really is not big, and subsequent studies indicate that this gap may be much smaller.

This Plan requires a great deal of external assistance and foreign exchange resources. We have been furtunate in getting considerable help for this Plan from a number of friendly countries, and I am grateful to those countries for this help. For the present help has been given to us or promised for the first two years of the Plan, but whatever help we may get, it must be remembered that the real burden lies on our own people, and the burden of even the help we get is that we have to pay it back. These are loans etc. We have to pay them back with interest.

One point I should like to refer to here, because some of our friends across the border, that is in Pakistan, have objected very strongly to the help we have got in this matter from other countries on the ground that although it is help for civil planning, it releases resources for defence, that we build up our defence and therefore indirectly it helps our defence although directly we do not take any help for defence. That is not true. Whatever we get from outside is for either specific projects or the Plan. Everything that we get from abroad means an additional burden on us in order to implement that scheme. The foreign exchange that we get today is part of a plan to build up something. Now, if we do not build it up it is a different matter. If foreign exchange does not come, perhaps we cannot build that enterprise. If we build it, then it means greater burden on us because we have to spend domestic resources for that plus that foreign part; it does not relieve us of any burden in any sense; it adds to our burden. It is true that we get some enterprise; that may be; but it does not release any money for defence at all—that is the important point—and we cannot transfer that money to defence because we are getting foreign help. That is completely a wrong argument. It is true of course that if our enterprises grow, as they have grown, that adds to the strength of the country and adding to the strength of the country adds to our defence. If our industrialisation grows, it is a great factor in the defence of the country. In the last ten years many enterprises have grown. Previous to these ten years we were completely dependent for any important thing on outside sources Britain or some other country. Now, as the House knows, we have got large establishments producing locomotives, wagons, carriages and all manner of machine tools and the rest and they are growing. We are

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now laying the foundations for huge machine-building establishments at Ranchi and elsewhere. All that adds to the strength of the nation. That is true. But not one of these things directly releases money for defence for the moment. Ultimately it will do us good.

I should just like to give some figures of the scale of the effort in the Third Plan as envisaged—some illustrative statistics. We want to increase agricultural production my thirty per cent, food grains production by 32 per cent, industrial production by 70 per cent, steel ingots by 163 per cent, alluminium by 322 per cent. machine tools by 445 per cent and power, 123 per cent.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra-Dun): wonder if you have taken into account the rising population. Population also rises.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The rise in population is taken into account of course when I give the figure of *per capita* income. But when I say power is doubled, it has nothing to do with rise in population. When I say the entire food grain production goes up by one-third, it goes up by one third. Fortunately, population does not go up by one third.

Great stress has been laid on the matter of exports. That is obvious because the only possible way for us to pay back these large loans that we receive is through exports. There is no other way to deal with it. If our exports do not flourish—I am sure they will—then this great burden increases on us. So, it is of the highest importance for exports to increase. In the Plan report they have estimated a fairly marked increase in exports. We have been too much wedded to certain conventional exports. We have to stick to them but we have to go outside that range. At the present moment, a fresh difficulty has arisen and that is the European Common Market and what effect it may have on our exports if and when UK joins that. I am not going into that matter but merely mentioning it but that is adding to our difficulties. Anyhow, we have to find ways of finding markets other than our own for our exports; we must do our utmost to that end and get out of the old ruts.

This Five Year Plan deals with many aspects of life but it does not deal with defence, for understandable reasons. Defence has in the last ten years made rather remarkable progress. The progress of achievements ultimately is not in bright people parading before you but in the productive capacity of defence, what it can make. After all, defence today depends more on the industrial apparatus than on merely soldiers and uniform; it is what they have behind them, producing not only arms and ammunition but a very large variety of goods that a modern army requires. So far as that is concerned. I think it may be said that our defence apparatus has increased very greatly and in important matters. It is not merely a very fine show-piece the supersonic aircraft that we make. That shows capacity. Our electronics—they are highly important today and—have increased and are increasingly greatly —not only there but in the Atomic Energy Departments and in other places too. So also our capacity for making vehicles, which is highly important. An Army now hardly walks; it moves on vehicles. We shall be making, I hope soon, transport aircraft and so many other things and I need not go into them. Of course great improvement has taken place in defence science. Science today is the basis for all progress in any matter. Unless we have that basic science, we cannot produce much. We have made as I have just mentioned, great progress in science in our laboratories and in addition to that in defence establishments. The House knows fairly well about the Atomic Energy Department which is an outstanding example of what can be done by our scientists. It has been done, if I may try to rub in a lesson with all deference, because the Atomic Energy Department has not only got a very able head but because he has followed a policy of picking people and giving them freedom to act. That is to say, all the innumerable procedures that encumber our work even in the Government of India have been simplified very greatly. Persons are picked. Take good people and trust them to do that job. They may make a mistake; you take the risk. If they do not do it, somebody alse will have to do it. It is this type of procedure of choosing good men and giving them freedom that is essential. Allot him money and let him spend it and produce the results; you judge him by the results that are produced. This has produced remarkable results in the Atomic Energy Department. I think that we may well learn these things in our other departments of the Government of India. We have discussed this matter often and we continue to consider this—this business of decentralisation and of giving greater authority, not interference and not too much reference backwards and forwards. We have to do that. No science can progress unless freedom is given to the scientists. Apart from that all our major enterprises must be given freedom. Choose a good man and give him freedom. There is no other way; I am quite sure of it. It may be that we must be prepared for losses becauses losses occur in everything, not deliberately but the thing may not come off. For instance, one of our finest engineers—he is in the Army—the Defence—came to me. He wanted to do something. He said there was 85 to 90 per cent chance of its coming off, and there was 10 to 15 per cent chance of failure, and asked, "May I go ahead with it?" Normally, nobody in the Government of India will go ahead with that, because that man is also afraid that there is 10 per cent chance of failure. I said, "Go ahead, and if you cannot help it and if you fail, we will put up with that." But at the back of his mind was this, namely, that if he failed—it was an experiment in the manufacture of something—he will get it hot from this House or everywhere, but if he did not do it, we fail in not doing this thing at all. Therefore, whether it is private enterprise or public enterprise, one has to take certain risks. Choose your man and give him the opportunity to work. Pat him on the back if he does well, and if he does wrongly, and if it is no fault of his, it is a misfortune we have to face in that kind of new activities.

I should like to lay stress on this fact because it is highly important how we work. I may say that we have made some marked progress in decentralisation and been giving greater authority. Our O. & M. Division has done very good work and it is continuing that work. But the fact remains that even now, in some of our major enterprises—and they are very big enterprises—they have not evolved a simplified system of working, and giving responsibility to the man on the spot.

There is another matter to which I should like to refer because it is important. The House may remember that about a year or two ago, we put forward a paper on our general approch to scientists. That is, we wanted to give them a better deal and we wanted to increase not only their emoluments but their general status, because from British times, we have inherited an apparatus of Government where experts, technicians and the like, are slightly considered outside the pale of the select and the elite which consists of administrators, and administrators of the old Indian Civil Service chiefly. Administrators are very important, no doubt, but all the work today is largely controlled by scientists and technicians, and unless one gives opportunities for these people to function properly and happily, progress has to be limited, because an administrator administers what is there. He does not normally speaking build a new world; he builds the existing world and that is important. What we are after is to build a new world, a new India; every country is doing that, whether it is capitalist or

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communist. and therefore, the scientists, the technicians and the technologists are being pushed to the front. So, the paper we put forward was to this effect; to some extent it has been given effect to but not wholly,—I hope it will be.

But in one matter, I find a curious snag and that is in regard to agriculture. It is fairly well known that the people who go to agricultural colleges are those who can get admission nowhere at any rate who can not easily go elsewhere. That is, the agricultural course of training does not attract our best students, while we go on talking all the time about agriculture being the first priority as it is. Yet, somehow, agriculture does not draw our best students. Why is it so? Is it because the prospects cf the agriculture graduates or whatever he becomes are not bright? It requires looking into and those prospects must be improved if they are not good enough to attract good students to our agricultural colleges, etc.

The general approch, if I may say so, is that we must join any work that we have to the objective. Our work should be task-oriented-not do a day's job, but do a composite task. That should be the background of any organisation or any department or anything, and dispose of files. Where this has been done greater results have been flowed. Other but not in the way of speed that they would come if this outlook is more task-oriented.

I should like to remind the House of one thing more. I think the House has been informed previously of a committee that we have appointed some little time ago, to enquire as to where and how an additional income in the land is distributed and how far concentration of wealth takes place. This is a very important and vital matter. I have tried to find out, and I met some of the members of the committee. They said they are working at it and this question has turned out to be even more complicated than even they had imagined. It is such a complicated matter that you can not dispose of it by any broad principle. You have to work it, and I hope that the committee's labours will result in some practical recommendations which we might adopt.

All this which I have ventured to place before this House is, I hope important for the House to consider. But it is patent that all this economic development, social changes, etc., depend upon various basic factors—basic factors that there is peace in India and in the world. If the world blows up, it takes many things with it and takes our Plans also largely with it. In India. if our attention is diverted from this business of implementing this Plan and if we are quarrelling among ourselves—one may call it communal quarrelling, or language quarrelling or caste, or whatever it is—all these factors which have become a bane in our existence and which weakon us, then naturally the work we envisage will suffer; India will suffer and the future of India will suffer.

Here, I may refer to one matter, although there are many which I might refer to, and that is the trouble in the Punjab. It has nothing to do directly with the Plan but it has everything to do with it, because it shows that people's minds are engrossed in narrow, sactional loyalties and have no concept of India, no concept of the progress of India or no concept of what the modren world is. It talks about things which really have relatively small importance in the modren context of things and matters which can be settled if looked at from this modern context easily. The Punjab is a brave province with a brave people and it is a tragedy that this courage and ability to work should be wasted in internal troubles. I hope, I understand, that some kind of settlement out of this morass will come in the Punab.

May I remind this House that this question arose because of the language issue, but there is today or there should be at any rate, no language issue involved in it. It has shifted. It has gone somewhere else because even originally it was not the language issue. It was something else. It was a pure communal issue which was raised in the guise of language. When the language part became clear, more or less it shifted its ground. But so far as language is concerned apart from the fact that they have often stated, Punabi is the dominant and widespread language of the Punjab. There is no doubt about it. That does not mean that there are certain areas in Punjab where Hindi is the prevalent language. But Punjabi is the dominant language and so far as speaking goes, it is spoken by vast numbers there and understood by them. There are very few there who do not speak and understand Punjabi. Even in Hariyana, Punjabi-speaking people people have come a good number of them—after partition.

13 hrs.

It is impossible to divide Punjab in any way without leaving a large number of people who do not fit in with that principle of division, whichever way you divide and you produce the same problem in a more acute form. t depends on how this is done, but if anything is done in this context of bitterness of feeling and communal outlook, the consequences are very had.

It should be realised that so far as the language question is concerned, some little time age, 10 or 12 days age, we had a conference here of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers and we discussed for three days the question of language, not in regard to any State or province, but in regard to the whole country. We came to certain conclusions which largely, of course, are a continuation of what was being done previously. But there are some changes, and I think changes for the good. I believe that those decisions of the Chief Ministers and the Central Ministers have been largely welcomed in the Press and by others all over India. There have been some criticisms, but broadly speaking, they have been welcomed and I think they form a good basis for the future.

I think that the language policy of our Government, or rather of our Constitution, as implemented subsequently, has been probably the most generous policy of any country. Many countries have got into trouble over the language question. Our neighbouring country, Ceylon, has had a good deal of trouble over it. But the founders of our Constitution took a broad view, a generous view, realised the importance of language and therefore acknowledge and national languages a list of 13 or 14 languages and laid down other principles about mother tongue, protection of minority languages and the rest. If we accept all that, there is no room left for any kind of dispute on the language issue anywhere in India, provided those things are implemented. If they are not implemented, then of course, it is another matter.

A matter like language should really be considered not the political level, but in the educational level by educationists and the rest, and not as a means to change a political balance or something like that. That is another question, which should not be mixed up with language. It should be considered in a different way.

As I said, we had a conference of Chief Ministers to consider this problem of national integration and they considered this question of language. Of course, problems of national integration are not limited to language; they considered some other matters too and they will go on considering all aspects from time to time, because this is a living and continuing issue. We decided then to hold a wider conference, larger in numbers and wider in its content, *i.e.*, embracing people of different parties and groups in this

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House as well as outside, because this question should be treated in this wider context, in a national sense and not in any kind of party sense. It is proposed that this wider conference should be held on the 28th and 29th September *plus* perhaps 30th also in Delhi and I hope that all the leaders of the various groups in this Parliament will be good enough to give us their help and co-operation in this matter. Thus, this question of national integration is basic, if our Plans and everything must be realised. Unless we succeed on that front, our other efforts are likely to fail.

Before concluding, may I read a few lines from this report? I am reading from page 19—the end of the chapter on objectives of planned development:

> "Planning is a continuous movement towards desired goals and, because of this, all major decisions have to be made by agencies informed of these goals and the social purpose behind them."

It is rather important to remember that, because if the agencies pull in different directions, naturally the Plan itself will tend to crack. The principal agncies which decide the Plan and implement it must have that basic idea in view and that basic social purpose in view.

> "Even in considering a five-year period, forward and long-term planning has always to be kept in view. Indeed, perspective planning is of the essence of the planning process. As this process develops, there is a certain rhythm of expansion in the development of the people, and a sense of enterprise and achievement comes to them. They are consious of a purpose in life and have a feeling of being participants in the making of history. Ultimately, it is the development of the human being and the human personality that counts. Although planning involves material investment, even more important is the investment in man. The people of India today, with all their burdens and problems, live on the frontier of a new world which they are helping to build. In order to cross this frontier they have to possess courage and enterprise, the spirit of endurance and capacity for hard work, and the vision of the future."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, be taken into consideration."

There are some substitute motions which have been tabled to this motion.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I am moving my substitute motion No. 1 in the order paper.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I move my substitute motion No. 2.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): I am moving my substitute motions Nos. 3 and 4.

Mr. Speaker: They are given as independent motions. Are they independent motions or parts of the same motion?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Let it be taken as one.

Mr. Speaker: They can be taken as parts of the same motion. I shall treat these substitute motions as moved.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I have just sent my substitute motion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must know that unless all the amendments are before the House before the general discussion starts, hon.

Members would not have the opportunity to refer to the amendments or substitute motions and say something for or against. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot allow this substitute motion.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I suggest that in this case, the rule may be relaxed for this reason that only on Friday, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs stated that this will be taken up on Monday. Surely some time must be given to us for framing the substitute motions. At least the time may be extended by 24 hours and amendments given up to 3 o'clock today may be accepted. After all, it is a volume running into 700 pages.

Mr. Speaker: I will get it circulated to hon. Members.

Shri S. M. Benrjee (Kanpur): Is it being allowed to be moved?

Mr. Speaker: I will take the sense of the House. We have not yet started. I am afraid this will be quoted as a precedent for the future; that is my fear.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It need not be a precedent. We are not discussing Five Year Plans every day, because they run for five years.

Mr. Speaker: No, no; I am not going to allow, because this will be a recurring liability for me. I have to decide from time to time. Therefore, let me stick to the principle.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: After it is circulated, Sir, the sense of the House may be taken tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I will circulate it for their benefit. I am not going to allow it to be moved.

Shri Narasimhan: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, places on record its general approval and acceptance of the objectives, priorities and programmes embodied in the Plan and calls upon the States, Union Territories and the people of India to adopt it as the Nation's Plan and to carry it out with determination and achieve its targets."

Shri Ranga: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, disapproves of it because—

(a) it is unrealistic and improvident;

(b) the threat of additional taxation, the continued resort to deficit finance and the uncovered gap between resources and outlay will lead to higher prices and the aggravation of the prevailing inflation and a continuing erosion of the already low real income of the mass of the people resulting in a disincentive to save and invest and a high-cost economy which will make it impossible for Indian exports to complete in the markets;

(c) while the desirability of encouraging equity capital coming from abroad at its own risk is neglected, there is too much dependence on foreign loans leading to the country's future being mortgaged;

(d) the undue emphasis on heavy industry resulting from a dangerous obsession with achieving autarchy within ten years and the comparative neglect of agriculture and consumers' goods industries will inflict privation and misery on the mass of the

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people in diminish the possibilities of providing maximum employment;

(e) the doctrinaire bias in favour of the State sector of the economy and the drawing away to it of the people's savings tilts the scales against the development of the people's competitive enterprise and the economy of self-employed people in favour of a plethora of controls and quotas and curbs and of State monopolies and private monopolies distributed among those favoured, thus placing the national economy in a strait jacket and retarding the growth of the national product and income;

(f) the insistence on fostering collective farming under the name of joint co-operative farming to the neglect of family farming will retard agricultural production and, if persisted in, result in food shortage and famine conditions and reduce the peasants to servitude;

(g) no adequate effort is disclosed in the plan to dispel existing regional disparities and to foster the progress of underdeveloped areas;

(h) the provision of huge sums of public money for distribution by the Union to the States and by the States to local organisations will, in the absence of a non-partisan approach and suitable checks, lead to political influence being brought to bear on the administrative apparatus with consequent waste and corruption; and

(i) the Plan is against the interests of the Indian people since it would reduce the living standards of the present generation, concentrate political and economic power in a few hands resulting in the proliferation of bureaucracy, over-centralisation, the attention of States rights, the truncating of the workers' right to organise for collective bargaining and to go on strike, and the ultimate erosion of parliamentary democracy and the fundamental rights of the citizen embodied in our Constitution."

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered, the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, regrets that the Plan seeks to lay the main burden of economic development on the shoulders of the lower-income groups, both urban and rural, in the form of heavy indirect taxes, inflation, high cost of living, reductions in real wages, increase un-employment, etc., while permitting big monopoly interests, both domestic and foreign, to appropriate an unduly high share of the increased wealth proposed to be created under the Plan; and recommends that the Chapter on Development of Foreign Trade and, in particular, the Export objectives laid down therein, be left open for reappraisal pending the entry of Britain into the European Common Market and assessment of the consequences thereof".

Mr. Speaker: The substitute motions are also before the House. Now, let us proceed with the discussion.

Shri Asoka Mehta. Unless they get up in their seats, I will not call hon. Members.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a rare hour in the life of our Parliament because this can be, and I hope we shall try to make it, an hour heavy with destiny for our people. The Third Five Year Plan has been placed for discussion before this House by the Prime Minister, and has been offered to us and to the country as a massive approach to development. Undoubtedly, it calls upon the nation to put forward effort of an unparalleled scale.

There have been different reactions to the Plan. Conservative opinion in the country has already characterised it as "the blue-print for inflation." I think there is a considerable amount of feeling on this question, serious doubts and fears on this question, and we should in the course of this discussion try to go into them and see how far they are justified and how far they can be removed. Radical opinion, Sir, has, on the contrary, while welcoming many of the provisions of the Plan expressed itself concerned over what a radical economic journal has called "hesitating at the frontier". The Prime Minister ended up his introductory speech on this subject by reading from the Plan, and he drew our attention that India stands on the threshold of a new frontier. Now, the feeling is, do we stand with confidence or do we stand with hesitation? This is the other criticism which needs to be gone into. I shall try to express myself on both these riticisms, because only then I believe we can put the Plan in the proper focus.

In the last ten years, we have made a certain amount of progress, but I think at this hour when we are called upon to make qualitatively a different kind of effort we would be failing in our duty if we do not recognise the fact as to how inadequate we have proved ourselves in terms of what was expected of us. I have before me here a study prepared by the United Nations. The United Nations is an objective organisation. On page 73 of this report, the *World Economic Survey* has listed 25 countries from Asia and other under-developed parts of the world. Our rate of progress puts us 20th in this list. Out of 25 countries listed here our number is 20th. Turkey has been able to have a rate of progress in the last ten years which is twice as high as that of India. Iraq has had a rate of progress which is thrice as high as that of India. Thailand, Sir, has already achieved that rate of progress which we are aiming to realise in the Third Five Year Plan. These are not model countries. We are a great country. We have many advantages. But may I say with a sense of sorrow that on the whole we have been a poor advertisement for democracy and socialism?

If we look at the countries of south and South-East Asia only, they can broadly be divided into three parts: countries where government's investment for development *per capita* has been more than £4 sterling per annum; those where the investment is between £2 to £4 per annum, and those which have an investment rate of £2 and below per annum. We, unfortunately, come into the last category.

I shall try to show, as I develop my arguments, that we have done something. I am not one of those who decry our efforts and our achievements, but I think that just because we have to put in a great amount of effort let us not go about feeling that in the last ten years we have done something wonderful. We have not even been able to measure up to some of these less endowed or less privileged countries in terms of political leadership and economic and social potential.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Most of them were already ahead of us.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Third Plan aspires to achieve a rate of growth of 5 per cent. to a little over 5 per cent. In the last ten years our rate of growth has been 3½ per cent. Now, there is a great difference between 3 per cent. and 5 per cent. It appears as if it is a difference of only 2 per cent., but if we have a perspective approach

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the difference is very striking. At 3 per cent., over a period of time, say, over 100 years, the growth becomes 19 fold, at 5 per cent., it becomes 130 fold and at 6 per cent., it becomes 340 fold. The difference, therefore, in the rate of growth, the cumulative impact, is staggering. If we have a rate of growth of only 3½ per cent. with the population increasing only 2 per cent., there is hardly anything left with which to bring about those improvements that we desire. A 5 per cent. rate of growth is the minimum that this country needs—whether we can achieve it or not is a matter we need to consider, but in terms of minimum effort we have to put forward if we are to survive, we must have a rate of growth of 5 per cent., if possible 6 per cent., per year, because then the period in which we have to struggle over poverty, want, squalor and misery will be reduced to a great extent.

The Third Five Year Plan envisages this rate of 5 per cent.. The planners argue that we shall be able to achieve this rate because in the last ten years—that is what the Prime Minister said—we have built up the capacity—we must have been able to build up all that we hoped for in the First and Second Five Year Plan—and now on the strength of that capacity we can feel that in the coming five years we shall be able to achieve this rate of progres. As he said, it takes time to pick up the momentum, it takes time to pick up speed; but once you do it your further momentum becomes easier.

Now, I wish I could easily and with easy conscience agree with that. I agree with the proposition, but it is very necessary for us to understand whether the facts of the case are such that we can accept that kind of a formulation straightaway. There is no doubt that our capacity has grown, but when we look at the Plan we find that we are trying to cut our coat larger than the cloth that is available. I have no doubt that this is the smallest coat that the country can afford to do with, but the size of the cloth is not yet adequate. So, the main problem is: are we in a position to expand the cloth? Shall we be able to increase the size of the cloth as we keep on stitching the coat? And we have to judge the Plan, we have to judge our efforts in the past, as well as our endeavours in the future, from the point of view of to what extent we shall be able to achieve this.

There are critics and my hon. friend, Professor Ranga, will argue that the moment you ask the horse to canter, it is likely to slip down because trotting is all that the Indian horse is capable of; do not except it to canter. What we ask is: change the gear; it has been trodding in the First and Second Plan; we want the horse to canter in the Third Plan. How do we achieve it?

Shri C. D. Pande: What about galloping?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am afraid, it cannot gallop just yet.

Capital, which is a very influential journal, articulate of conservative opinion, has offered criticism which needs to be taken into account. "The main criticism of the Plan" says a recent issue of *Capital* "is not its absolute size". It is interesting that the quarrel today in the country is not so much on its size but on something else.

> "....although this might prove to be its greatest drawback in the long run. It is the huge preponderance of public sector investment which constitutes the main danger to stability and threatens to impede progress. A sector which at the moment represents not more than 10 per cent. of the economy, is to be entrusted with investing just short of twice as

much as the remaining 90 per cent. . . The real impetus to inflation comes from the loss of private sector economic activity represented by the insupportable weight of taxation and borrowing required to finance the development projects which will inevitably be long-term in their yield."

This is the gravamen of the criticism. There is no doubt that in this Plan there is a considerable amount of inflationary potential. The planners themselves have been candid enough to admit, in the chapter on price policy and in various other chapters, that these dangers are there. These dangers can be guarded against only if we are able to produce, we are able to import a new kind of efficiency in our productive efforts in the public sector, in the private sector, and stir up in a decisive manner the large decentralised sectors of production in our economy. What happens to agriculture? What happens to industry? And it is here that I say that a qualititive change becomes necessary. The horse has to canter and not to trot, and that cantering has to be done by every single person in every sphere of life. Can that be brought about? If that is not brought out, then inflation overtakes us, or we must be prepared do cut down the Plan straightway.

A question is generally asked: will it cause inflation? It all depends upon our capacity to respond to the challenge, and the challenge can be met only in terms of our capacity or ability or willingness to respond to it. If our ability to respond is limited, well, cut down the Plan so as to mitigate the challenge. It is no use saying "Well, I am not going to consider my ability to respond; let me judge the challenge independently of it". There is an inter-connection, there is a kind of dialectical dialogue between the challenge and the response, and we have to decide—it is up to this House to decide—and, above all, it depends upon the kind of leadership that the Prime Minister is going to provide, as to what kind of response this country will be able to offer. It is not an administrative challenge alone; undoubtedly, it is an administrative challenge, but it is also an evocative challenge. It is our ability to meet that evocative challenge that is now needed, and I do not know whether the Prime Minister, in the coming months and in the coming years, is going to look at this Plan, not in terms of administration but in this deeper, larger, profounder sense of evocative challenge, perhaps the first serious evocative challenge that we have placed before the country after the struggle for indeendence was over.

It is wrong, however, to argue that it is possible to have a different pattern, because the whole quarrel is about the pattern. Can we have a different pattern? On this question the *Capital* has said that the mistake is that you are spending too much on public sector and on capital goods industry. There are people who argue, like my hon. friend, Shri **Ranga**, expanding that theme, that we should concentrate on the establishment of wage goods industries. Who will not like to have more consumer goods? Who will be foolish enough not to ask for more consumer goods when we have to raise the poor and miserable standards of our people? But, unfortunately, we cannot do that. Because, if we go in for the production of consumer goods only, within a short time we shall have such a tremendous crisis of foreign exchange, because we have to import the tools needed for producing even the limited consumer goods we have. Whatever can be produced by the traditional techniques here must be produced. I shall go into that a little later. But the fact is that a certain amount of economic development has taken place with or without the Plan. Even when the British were there, a certain minimum of economic development had taken place. Even to maintain that, you must be able to have a great amount of imports. Either you must develop

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your own capacity to build up your economy or you must do it with imports. But if your imports go up, it will have to be matched by so much of exports that nothing will be left, no part of the wage goods additionally produced will be available to you for providing increased consumption. That is the reason why the capital goods sector of the economy has to be expanded Otherwise you must be in a position like Malaya to export certain agricultural produce or mineral production in an abundant measure. Malaya, for instance, is able to spend £ 11 to £ 13 per head per year of Government investment on development. Malaya, as you know, has the highest standard of life in the whole of Asia. That is so because the Malayan economy is an export-oriented economy. India's economy is not an export-oriented economy. India's economy, therefore, has to build itself up by its on effort, by our own efforts, and to build ourselves up by our own efforts it becomes absolutely necessary that we concentrate on building a capital goods industry base.

If we look at this problem, again irrespective of ideology, if we study the history of development of all the countries in the world, whether they were capitalist countries, communist countries, socialist countries or private enterprise countries, through out the world we find that the rate of growth in the capital goods sector of the economy has been anything between one and a half to twice that of the rate of growth in the consumer goods industry. Here I can cite a whole lot of figures on this from different countries of the world, but I will not take your time with it. In India, in 1960 we imported industrial plant and machinery worth Rs. 200 crores. During the year we have succeeded in fabricating in our country machinery worth Rs. 160 crores. We have established about 1,200 industrial estates in different parts of the country, which will soon be producing machinery and plant needed for developing our economy. This undoubtedly creates inflationary pressure. This undoubtedly demands that all kinds of other safeguards have to be introduced into our import. This undoubtedly demands a more careful approach to the organisation of our economy. But let us not forget that this is vital, and when Professor Ranga and others argue that this need not be done, they are really challenging the whole dynamics of development.

Now, in the Plan it is said that by 1970-71 the output of machine-building industry in India is planned to be nearly Rs. 1,600 crores; that is to say, from Rs. 160 crores in 1960, it has to be raised to Rs. 1,600 crores in 1970, a hundred per cent. increase per year on an average, or a thousand per cent. increase in ten years. This is what is being objected to by many people in this country, and the House has to make up its mind after considering carefully whether we are willing to have 1,000 per cent. increase in our manufacturing capacity of capital goods industry over a period of ten years or not.

If we do it without looking after and without studing the decentralised sector of our economy, without galvanising and energising what are known as the technologically backward sectors of our economy, we shall collapse. But if we can do that also and concentrate on and build up this capacity for producing capital goods industry, I think, India will be on its wings.

That is the crucial point. It is not whether Rs. 1,600 crores is too much or too little. This is the minimum of the optimum that is needed. But in order to do that the rest of the economy has to be taken care of properly. We have to consider how far that will be done. Therefore this matter is not a question of ideology at all, whether ou are a capitalist, a Communist or a socialist.

It is said that once industrialisation has reached a fairly high level and the proportion of consumers' goods in the total output has fallen to around one-third, the difference in the rates of growth of both these sectors narrows down significantly. In the initial period even if Professor Ranga wanted to develop with private enterprise there is no escape from having a much faster rate of growth in the producer goods section. This is an inherent, inescapable logic which I wanted to place before you.

This tremendous effort involves in all countries a great responsibility on the State, whether it was development in France, in Germany, in Japan, in Czarist Russia, in Communist Russia or in any country of the world.

The later a country comes on the escalator of development, the greater is the responsibility that is thrown upon the State. The expansion of public sector again is an inherent, inescapable logic of development. If you want to escape it, either you must be prepared to slow down your rate of development, or the development will get distorted. For a period of five years you may be able to produce more wage goods, but at the end of five years you will be facing a greater crisis than you would face otherwise. Therefore, for me these questions are not ideological. These questions are essentially practical and pragmatic. They are logical. In terms of logic I would like this House to come to a conclusion.

But if we do that, the radical criticism becomes relevant. The radical criticism, as I said, comes in when the *Economic Weekly*, for instance, says "Hesitating at the Frontier". What does it mean? I shall read with your permission a paragraph from this journal. It says:

> "It would be a travesty of fact to say that the co-operative movement is, in its present shape, fulfilling its purpose. Yet, the Plan report scarcely pauses to examine the elements in our society or economy which have transmogrified the co-operative movement into something very much like a vested interest. Instead of seeking out the 'institutions'—using that term in the fundamental sense of organisations or relationships sanctified by law, custom or religion—which have tended to make co-operatives subservient to the interests of the already strong and suggesting ways and means of replacing or transforming them, the Plan proceeds to lay down a programme for doing more of the same old things. All that needs to be done, apparently, is to provide more funds and more training facilities to co-operators; the rest is left to emerge as 'the processes of economic and social change gather force and the rural community attains higher levels of skill and productivity'. Which, then, is to be the instrument and which the outcome?"

The hon. Prime Minister more or less raised the same question, namely, what is the agency and what is the outcome? The question echoes back to him. It echoes back to him because the Plan has not given the right answers. The Plan has sketched out for us a very valuable strategy of economic development. In the world today so much thinking has been done on the strategy of economic development, the various under-developed countries in the world and the various international organisations have done such an amount of thinking that it is already a well mapped territory. It is a question to which we have adequate replies. The questions to be explored are other: Do the social tensions that are bound to be generated become fruitful or do they become frustrating? Do they prove to be helpful or do they prove to be destructive? What kind of political

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implications are there when you go in for a planning of this sort? On both these issues I do not expect the Planning Commission to say anything because the Planning Commission is primarily concerned with giving us a broad economic strategy. The social and the political framework has to be supplied by this House. It is on this matter that one would expect the Treasury Benches to give us some kind of an explanation and a lead.

If we look at the Communist countries or at other countries, we find that it is comparatively easy to master the dynamics of industrialisation. It is comparatively easy to develop industries. The stubbornly difficult sector remains agriculture. In China it has happened; in Russia it has happened and in so many countries of the world where industrial progress goes on unchallenged and unobstructed we find that it is the agricultural sector that turns out to be obdurate.

In the Third Plan we have decided that our agricultural production should be increased by 30 per cent. 25 per cent. of this inrease, or perhaps more, will have to come out of the increase in the yield per acre. It is unfortunate that the Third Plan has not devoted a chapter to our failures in the Second Plan. It should have devoted a chapter to the analysis of what our failures were, for highlighting what those mistakes were and how they should be avoided. I think the main lapse was our failure in the agricultural sector. We were not able to produce enough food and enough industrial raw materials. Therefore, when we study the price structure, we know that the whole distortion has been initially in the price of foodgrains and later on in the price of industrial raw materials coming from agriculture, resulting ultimately in higher prices for manufactured goods.

Our target for the Third Plan is 100 million tons. Today we are not even producing 80 million tons. My hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture announced the other day that India is producing enough and is in a position to export foodgrains now. This shows a sad lack of perspective. It is all very good for the hon. Prime Minister to say that there should be orchestration. Where is orchestration here? I do not like to be critical like this, but when you are placing before a country a Plan which demands national orchestration even the minimum orchestration on the Treasury Benches is not achieved. When we are going to export when our production is 80 million tons, why do we want to have a target of 100 million tons? It is because the current production is woefully inadequate. We have been able to save ourselves only by imported 20 million tons of foodgrains as against 6 million tons as was envisaged in the Second Plan. It is that increased imports of 14 million tons that has saved us—and it is mostly wheat which constitutes about 45 per cent. of the total production of wheat in the country in the five years. If I am wrong, my hon. friend, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain will correct me. It is only by these heavy, massive imports that we have staved off disaster. To argue that we are in a position to export foodgrains today only shows that lack of orchestration.

It is said that this big effort will be fulfilled by co-operatives and by the community development. I am greatly interested in both these movements, but what do reports say over and over again? Objective evaluation reports say that both in community development areas and in the working of the co-operatives, there has been polarisation and that these poor people have not benefited at all. When we realise that 25 per cent of our agricultural holdings are below one acre each, when we know that another 25 per cent. of our agricultural population is landless, when we know that bulk of this help has gone to those who have ten acres and more of land, we realise that this talk of being able to do these things in a particular way is rather meaningless to a great extent because our ten years' experience is there and nowhere in the Plan I have found how these mistakes are going to be corrected.

Sir Doland Mac Dougall recently pointed out that one-third of the industries in India appear to be working at 60 per cent. of their capacity or less. It is the same thing in agriculture. Recently, I saw the press summary of a report that was brought out by a Committee. As far as irrigation facilities even of well and tanks are concerned we find that in the rabi season, 30 per cent. of the irrigation facilities remain un-utilised and in the kharif season, 50 per cent. of the capacity remains un-utilised. There are various reasons. I will not go into them.

In transport, our allocation is more or less the same as it was last time. If it is the same—I am not asking for more—I want to know from the Minister concerned, how they assure us that the requisite efficiency will be put forward by transport because, we have, in the Second Plan, seen how transport can tangle up the whole economy.

Coming to employment, I am happy that it has now been decided to have a fairly substantial programme of works projects. They will start with providing work for 1 lakh of people and at the end of the Third Plan, they will provide work for 25 lakhs. It is a Rs. 150 crore programe. It is necessary for us to gather some experience. I think it is crucial because we should be able to build up our economic development on the basis of full employment. This is a programme to which the highest attention and highest priority should be given so that we may learn how it would be possible for us to expand opportunities for work in the rural areas.

Then, comes the question of housing which is very important because the urban population is growing fast. Shortage of housing has increased by 100 per cent. already. The private expenditure on housing remains more or less the same. It was Rs. 900 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 1,000 crores in the Second Plan; now it is Rs. 1125 crores. With education and other developments, the process of urbanisation is going to be speeded up. In the Soviet Union recently, Prime Minister Khrushchev pointed out that out of the increase of 17 million in the population, 16 millions were in the urban area. There is likely to be a similar staggering impact of increase of urban population in our country too. I feel that to housing, we have not paid enough attention. The only thing that I am happy about is, for the first time, some kind of a policy has been enunciated about urban land values. I hope and trust that that policy will be properly implemented. I wanted to say something about exports; I shall skip over it.

I would like to invite your attention to just two or three points very briefly. In a matter of this kind, if the Plan is fully implemented, what will it mean? It will mean, at the moment, more employment, more educational opportunities. It will mean that the standard of living will go up. There will be a 10 per cent. increase in food consumption and a 10 per cent. increase in cloth consumption. It is not much that we can offer. That is why the whole problem of structure of hierarchy of incentives becomes important. I have before me this table of the paid-up-capital of the companies that are controlled by the top 10 business houses in India. During the last 10 years, 1951-61, the paid-up capital has increased from about Rs. 100 to about Rs. 250 crores. Some business houses have increased fourfold, some sevenfold. The average increase has been from 100 to 250. Sixty industrial estates were established comprising 1,000 small factories using power. This is all we have achieved in five years—1,000 small factories established in Government sponsored industrial estates.

Let us look at the income structure of our country. Forty five per cent. of our population has an income between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,200 a year; 30

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per cent. have an income between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,800 a year; 24 per cent. have an income between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 3,000 a year and 1 per cent. an income of over Rs. 3,000 a year. We belong to the top stratum of 1 per cent. When we talk of raising the resources, obviously, those whose income is between 600 and Rs. 1,200 will not be able to do anything. The people whose income is between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,800 may be able to bear a little. The bulk of the burden must fall on the 24 per cent. of the middle classes, whose income is between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 3,000 and particularly on the top stratum whose income is over Rs. 3,000. Therefore,, if we bring up this question to where the burdens are to fall, the 1 per cent. has to have the heaviest burden. Then alone it will be possible for us to get the 24 per cent. to agree. It is our responsibility belonging as we do to the 1 per cent. stratum because our income is over Rs. 3,000 to see that mobilisation of resources is so organised.

There are bound to be social tension. Social tensions arise because of a basic problem that the fruits of economic development tend to be more with the modern sector and the backward undeveloped sector tends to suffer. Over a long period of time, it gets transformed; in the short period there will be many difficulties. Therefore, we come across paradoxical positions. Unrest is greater where development occurs .in pockets scattered throughout the country than where it is in one place. We want it to be scattered for better balanced regional development of the country. We must realise that the economic consequence, social consequence would be that there would be unrest to which we will have to pay attention. Paradoxically it is those parts of the economy and the country which are developed most rapidly which also attract stubborn unemployment statistics. The greater the development, the greater the penumbra of unemployment. These are some of the paradoxes of development which I feel this House and the country should understand. Because, unless we understand them, we shall not be able to master the social tensions which are bound to arise. We cannot have the development under the Third Plan without social tensions. Whether the social tensions will destroy us or whether we shall master the tensions depends on our understanding, on our integrity and devotion. My effort is that we should try and in this discussion try to impart these attitudes to the problems.

13.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is a very peculiar position. In India we shall be providing primary education to only half of our children and that only for four years. Rich countries have to spend less even though their education is better. The U.S. has to spend 0.8 per cent. of its national income for an eight year course of primary education. We would have to spend 4 per cent. of our national income. Therefore, constantly, we are called upon to choose between priorities. It is said that a country like India would have to spend 3 per cent. of education, 2 per cent. on public health, 4 per cent. on economic servies and 3 per cent. on general administration. Twelve per cent. is knocked down by all these kinds of activities, which means that whatever capital expenditure you want to make, is over and above that. It becomes necessary to have a rate of saving about 20 per cent. of the national income, because 12 per cent. is necessary in order to provide even the minimum things. If you go in for welfare services, you may have to spend additional 8 to 10 per cent.

Many people talk about Indian planning having learnt something from Soviet planning. I do not know whether it has learnt or not. But, there is one thing which we have not learnt from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is spending 6.8 per cent.

of its national income on education. Education is crucial for all this development. How much are we spending? What do we propose to do? I quite agree that here again is a choice of priorities, and the choice of priorities is not easy to make. But, having made choice of priorities, we must see to it that elasticity of resources is exploited to the full.

That brings me to the problem of politics. I have tried throughout the years that I have been here to take taxes out of politics. Whenever a question of taxation has come, I have tried to look at the problem of taxation in an objective manner, in a manner which would be suited to the needs of the economy and development of the economy. I have suffered greatly because of that attitude. I believe that the greatest single service that we can render today is to take out taxes out of politics. The second thing that I would like to say that this will not happen unless the response from the other side is also basically different. You cannot have partisanship and still hope to create the atmosphere that is needed. The response that is to be created demands in the country a politics of responsiveness. The opposition Benches cannot create that atmosphere; that has to be created from the other side.

I was listening very carefully to all that the Prime Minister has said. He said 'Communal tension should not be there,' he said 'Linguistic tensions should not be there;' he said 'Various other tensions should not be there.' I believe that it is equally important to see if we can reduce political tensions also. Planning requires a certain political penumbra. Democratic planning has never been attempted before, and I feel that while we may be experimenting in economic strategies, and we may be experimenting, in however halting and hestitating a manner, in resolving social tensions, there is hardly any experimentation here in creating a climate of political understanding in order that these onerous responsibilities may be fulfilled.

This Third Plan, if only it is implemented in a dedicated spirit and in a co-operative spirit, can take the country forward, not that it will raise the standard of living very much, but it will enable us to move forward very fast. But if this Plan is carried out in the same lackadaisical spirit in which the two previous Plans were carried out, there will be terrible inflationary outbursts; there will be all kinds of breakdowns, and it will express itself not in terms of economic difficulties alone but in terms of severe social tensions and political breakdowns. If we want to achieve an economic break-through, it has first to be achieved, and it needs to be preceded, by a political break-through. I am not demanding, and I am not suggesting any kind of governmental understanding. What I am saying is this. What is going to be the climate? What is going to be the attitude? I have always felt—and I would be untrue to myself if I did not say it—that in spite of the talk about the national Plan and in spite of the fact that there are many who feel as agonizingly about the development of the country as the best among those sitting on the other side, the attitude, whenever it comes to political questions, is one of partisanship, and it is the big party, the ruling party which ultimately sets the tune, and it has been setting a tune which has tried to encourage not harmony but cacophony in the country.

The economic strategy broadly drawn up in the Plan is a right one; it can be implemented only if there is today a resurgence of spirit, a renaissance of effort. That resurgence of spirit and that renaissance of effort require that we look at the problem of social tensions which are bound to grow, in a constructive spirit. That is possible only if the political atmosphere in the country inside the parties and between the parties is radically transformed. With the kind of political atmosphere that we have today, with the kind of disintegrating atmosphere that we have today, the disintegration starts not from economy, the

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disintegration starts not from society, but starts from politics. So long as the focus of disintegration is allowed to remain as it is, this tremendous effort at integration and construction is bound to go wrong.

May I, therefore, beg of all concerned, and may I appeal with all the strength at my command, that at this crucial hour of our destiny, it is not enough that we accept the Plan? It is important that we reorient our attitudes. What are we going to ask the people to do? This rhythm of life and rhthm of work will have to change, if 5 per cent. rate of growth is to be realised. What right have I to ask a peasant to change his rhythm of life and rhythm of work, what right have I to go and ask a worker to accept a wage pause, if there are going to be not only all kinds of inequalities in the country, but there are also going to be no changes in my attitudes and in my rhythm of life and rhythm of work? I have a right to expect an evocative response only when the challenge that I offer is clothed in an entirely different attitude and approach of mind and spirit.

I am sorry to say—the Prime Minister is not here just now, and I hope he will forgive me—that I found that his speech was of a tired person; his speech was jaded; there was nothing evocative about it; there was hardly anything which showed that he is approaching this new turning-point in our history with a new attitude and with a new approach. May I, therefore, say that we must move from the privileged to the under-privileged, from the old to the young, from the frustrated to the hopeful, from those who have been accustomed to deal in a lackadaisical manner to those who are prepared to function in a dedicated manner? It is only when that basic change takes place, it is only when in a sense the atom inside splits, that we shall be able to capture new energy. Without this new energy, this Plan will create only inflation; this Plan will bring about only dislocation of the country; God forbid that it happens.

I hope and trust that through the wisdom of this House, and through the understanding of our people, we shall be able to meet this tremendous challenge that we are posing ourselves today, in a heroic spirit.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): We are discussing the Third Plan in the light of the experience gained during the last ten years of planning. Two Five Year Plans have been executed, and these ten years have given us ample opportunities for testing our methods of planning and also the policies underlaying our efforts. When the Third Plan was out, we expected that naturally there will be an honest appraisal of our achievements and our failures. But we find that there is some mention only so far as the achievements are concerned, but as far as the drawbacks are concerned, they have not been pointed out. Only some half-hearted admissions of failures are seen here and there. But, what are the reasons for the failures? Where have we failed? The Third Plan report has not enlightened the people as to where we failed, and how we failed and why we failed. At least we expected that in the Third Plan, after the experience of ten years of planning, the approach to and the method of planning would have been changed in such a way that we would have found what the drawbacks were and we would have found the corrections also. In the absence of such a review of the past experience, we find more or less the same policies, the same methods and the same approach as were there in the Second Plan. So, we cannot expect better results in the Third Plan, than what we got in the Second Plan, because the method and the approach have remained the same.

After all, why should we plan? We plan in order that we maly get the maximum benefit in a given situation, and also the maximum result in a given period. Though of course, some achievements are there, those achievements are far below our expectations. Those achievements are extremely meagre in relation to our needs and also the possibilities. At the same time, the sacrifices that the people have made to relise those achievements are also very great. We do not decry those achievements, but what we say is that those achievements are far below the expectations and far below what we had planned for. Take the important yard-sticks of progress. Take the question of national income. It has lagged behind the target. Again, take the question of the per capita income; that has lagged behind still more. Unemployment has increased recklessly, and the employment targets have not been fulfilled.

As far as industrialisation is concerned, there is no doubt that some industrialisation has taken place, but all the most important targets in regard to steel, coal, cement and machine-building have lagged behind. Prices have also gone up, and long with that the standard of living of the masses has also gone down. Disparity in income, which is another important yard-stick, has, instead of coming down, has gone on increasing. Concentration of economic power is taking place with greater momentum. All these are the negative features, and they have come to the surface in a big way. No more can we avoid them, because all the main social as well as economic aims of planning have been defeated. That is why we say that our planning has fundamental defects. Unfortunately, there is no departure from the pattern which was there in the Second Plan. The same policies, the same approach and the same methods which aggravated the situation continue in the Third Plan also.

This is what I have to say as introduction. I will not go into all the aspects of planning. But I will deal with two important chapters, the economic programme and balanced regional development, and I will be able to show that whatever criticism I have made here is true as far as these important aspects of planning are concerned.

14 hrs.

Take the question of land reform. I am now quoting the admissions made in the chapter on Land Reforms, page 221. It is said:

> "The total impact of land reform has been less than had been hoped for".

What are the reasons for this? There are three reasons given: little recognition of land reform as a positive programme of development, insufficient attention to the administrative aspects of land reform and no sufficient realisation that the reform of land tenure and early enforcement of ceilings are an essential foundation for the building up of a co-operative rural economy. The Plan itself admits that it is because of the lack of understanding as far as the agrarian sector is concerned that this has come about. Development of agriculture is a very important thing as far as the achievement of the objectives of the Plan are concerned. 51 per cent. of the national income in the Second Plan has come out of agriculture. It not only increases the national income; it also solves the food problem and saves expenditure of money on food imports; it also creates a basis of industrial development, provides capital formation and an expanded home market. As far as the question of unemployment is concerned, if we can distribute all the cultivable wasteland and also add to it all the land above the ceiling—we have been able to do that—we will be able to solve the problem of unemployment

So, so far as the agrarian sector is concerned, there has been no develop-

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ment and there is no promise, as far as the Third Plan is concerned, that there will be a change. It remains stagnant as before. On the question of abolition of intermediaries, the Report says on page 221 that a few minor tenures such as those held by religious and charitable institutions and service inams still remain to be abolished. Coming to reducation of rents, the First Plan had suggested that a rate of rent exceeding one-fourth or one-fifth of the produce would call for special justification. Yet, in several States the normal rate of rent is still about a third of the produce.

> "In the early years of tenancy legislation, it was observed that reduced levels of rents—and indeed other conditions of tenancy—provided for by legislation were far from adequately enforced, and to a large extent customary rates of rent continued to prevail".

This is from page 222. Again on page 223:

> "Thus, in many ways, despite the legislation, the scales are weighed in favour of the continuance of existing terms and conditions.

So as far as the reduction of rent is concerned, it is admitted that we have not made any progress and the existing terms and conditions continue except in a very few cases where there is a small reducation—and that too is not there in some cases.

Now I come to security of tenure. What are the admissions made in the Plan here? It is said that "the impact of tenancy legislation on the welfare of tenants has been in practice less than was hoped for" (page 224); "ejectments of tenants have taken place on a considerable scale under the plea of 'voluntary surrenders' "; "in the event of surrender of tenancy, the landowner should be entitled to take possession of land only to extent of his right of resumption permitted by law. On the whole, both legislation and administrative action have fallen short of these recommendations"; "As was pointed out in the Second Plan, most voluntary surrenders of tenancy are open to doubt as *bona fide* transactions". The suggestion that it would be desirable to provide for personal labour as a necessary ingredient where land is resumed for 'personal cultivation', in the absence of which the ejected tenant should have the right of restoration has not so far "found its way into the legislation undertaken by the States" (pages 224|225). These are the admissions made.

As regards resumption of tenancies, on page 226, the Report admits:

> "Whatever the conditions, the right to resume land creates uncertainty and tends to diminish the protection afforded by the legislation".

As far as the rights of ownership for tenants are concerned, the Report says "In the course of the Second Plan, some progress has been made in the direction of providing ownership rights to tenants" (page 227). This is despite the fact that in the Second Plan "it was suggested that each State should have a programme for converting tenants of non-resumable areas into owners and putting an end to vestiges of ladlord-tenant relationship" (page 227).

The next important thing is about ceiling on agricultural holdings. There have been two Plans and there has been the Nagpur Resolution. Even then, Madras, Mysore and Bihar have not adopted any legislation.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): In Madras, they have introduced legislation.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: They are discussioning it; they have not adopted it. That is my point.

Shri Palaniyandy: It will be passed.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Report says:

> "On the whole, it would be correct to say that, in recent years, transfers of lands have tended to defeat the aims of legislation for ceilings and to reduce its impact on the rural economy" (page 229).

Not only are loopholes exploited to evade the ceiling; the legislations themselves make a mockery of ceiling. This is what we find on page 230:

> "In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa legislation allows the owners of surplus lands to dispose them of to persons belonging to certain prescribed categories even after the enactment of the legislation".

In a few States like Andhra Pradesh, there is no provision at all to disregard transfers. In some places, transfers can take place. There is no restriction on such transfers.

The object of land reform legislation is to get as much land as possible for distribution to the landless, so that in the rural areas where 35 per cent. of agricultural labour have no land, the landless peasant may get the land and thus the question of unemployment can be solved. But this object is defeated, because there are so many exemptions. Tea, coffee and rubber plantations, orchards, sugarcane farms operated by sugar factories, efficiently managed farms—anything can came under 'efficiently managed'—specialised farms are all exempted. The Report says in this connection:

> "Far-reaching legislation has been enacted and although precise estimates are difficult to make, it would appear that the total area of surplus lands likely to be available for distribution to the landless might be considerably less then what had been hoped for at one time" (page 232).

Take, for emample, West Bengal. When they passed ceiling legislation, they said that there would be available about 11 lakh acres of land. But even today the Government have not got more than 3 lakh acres.

These are the admissions the planners themselves make. What is the picture that emerges out of these admissions? One is that even today in spite of repeated requests that legislation must be passed before 1960, in some States the legislation is not passed. Where legislation has been enacted, landlords are evading the ceiling with the result that much less than the expected surplus land has become available for distribution. Only 'some progress' has been registered in the matter of conferment of ownership rights.

We would have understood all these admissions if they had become the forerunner of a change in policy in the Third Plan. But no such change is visible in the Plan. On the question of reduction of rent, on the question of ceiling, on the question of security of tenure, certain admissions are made. Why is it that in the Third Plan at least on the basis of these admissions, a new policy has not been adopted?

Had these admision been sincere, the planners must have pointed out to the States the loopholes in their legislations and the way of plugging them.

In some cases, as I shall show, these admissions do not mean anything. Kerala, for instance, passed the Agrarian Relations Act in which it was provided that there could be no transfer of land after 1957, but when assent was given to the Bill in 1960, all

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transfers made from 1957 to 1960 were made valid. This clearly shows that the admission is not sincere.

It is well known that without development of agriculture, our objects of increasing the national income, solving the problem of unemployment, increasing the purchasing power of the people, industrialisation of the country etc., cannot be achieved.

It is therefore necessary to bring more and more land under cultivation, but even now there is so much cultivable waste land in the country which we have not distributed to the landless labourers. Rather, where the peasants occupy such land and cultivate them, they are arrested and put in jail. In such circumstances, how can we develop our agriculture? If there is no legislation by which the cultivable waste lands in the hands of the Government as well as private parties can be given to the peasants, how can we develop the agricultural sector?

In many cases, the land legislation has not only not conferred any benefit on the peasant, but has made him lose the land he had. The tiller has not benefited inasmuch as, under the legislation on ceiling, not much land has been got for distribution to him, because of so many loopholes, and because landlords are able to transfer the land even after the passage of the legislation. I shall now explain how the peasant stands to lose by means of the legislation that has been passed.

In Kerala, when a peasant goes to the tribunal for fixation of rent, he has to produce the receipt for the rent paid by him, but there are thousands of tenants who do not get the receipt from the landlords, and there is no record. We pointed out at the time of passing the legislation that if the loophole was not plugged, many peasants would lose ownership of the land. It has also not been provided in the legislation that if it is proved that the tenant has been cultivating the land for so many years, he will be deemed to be its owner. Because of these two lacunae the position today is that thousands of peasants are being evicted.

Further, in Kerala the validity of the land legislation has been questioned by the landlords who can go up to the Supreme Court. Pending a decision on that, the courts have held that the tribunals should also not do anything in the matter of fixing the rent. It can be done only after the validity of the Act has been established. There also, the landlords can go to the Supreme Court questioning the rent fixed. The peasant can hardly go to the Supreme Court to fight his case on these issues, and he will not get even the little benefit expected from the legislation. If we want him to be benefited by the land legislation, we should also suitably change our Constitution. It will be very wrong to expect the poor peasant to go to the the courts and fight for five or six years to get the benefit of the legislation. At least in the Third Plan, it should be seen to that in the States where such legislation has been passed, the defects noticed are remedied. But we find that in the Third Plan also, the approach in this regard is the same as before, and there is no change. The only result of this will be that thousands and thousands of peasants will lose their land on account of this defective legislation.

In regard to our agricultural labour, which forms a very big section of our peasant population, the Third Plan says:

> "The economic problems of these sections of the population, especially the need for larger opportunities of work, have been thrown into sharper relief."

It adds:

> "The problem of agricultural labourers is part of the wider pro-

blem of unemployment and underemployment in rural areas."

Earlier on, it says:

> "It is one of the primary objects of the Five Year Plans to ensure fuller opportunities for work and a better living to all sections of the rural community and, in particular, to assist agricultural labourers and the backward classes to come to the level of the rest."

But according to its own admission:

> "Those sections of the rural population who are landless and are not actual cultivators have benefited much less than others; in some areas, their conditions may have actually worsened."

In this connection, I would like to point out that the report of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry, conducted at the beginning of the Second Plan by the Labour Ministry of the Government of India, shows that unemployment in the year had increased from 120 to 128, the daily wage had fallen from Re. 1·09 to Re. 0·96, the employment of child labour had increased, the number having increased from 165 to 204, that the average annual income of the agricultural labourer's family had fallen from Rs. 447 in 1951 to Rs. 437 in 1957, while the expenditure had increased from Rs. 461 to Rs. 617. Debt had increased from 47 to 88, and the percentage of families in debt of agricultural labour families had increased from 45 to 68. I do not want to go into further details. What does it show?

Our Plan says it is based on the socialistic pattern of society, that the national income has increased, that there are so many land legis[illegible]ons in the country, that land has to [illegible]distributed to the agricultural labourer etc. Actually, the percentage of landless labourers which was 50 in 1950-51 had increased to 57 in 1957. That means, after the passing of the legislations and the measures to distribute land and impose ceilings, after the increase in national income, agricultural labourers have lost ownership of land instead of gaining. Further, their wages have decreased and unemployment has increased. This is what that report says of 1956-57. If another enquiry is conducted today, I do not know what the position will be.

So, legislation has not helped the agricultural labourers; in fact ,it has made their position worse. Though production in the agricultural as well as the industrial sector has gone up, and new industries have come up, wages have not gone up while prices have gone up. The standard of living has not gone up, but come down. In the agricultural sector, land holdings by labourers has come down from 57 to while the earning has come down. So, this is the report of the Agricultural Enquiry Committee, 1956-57.

There is another important matter—prices. Is there a promise in the Third Plan that they will go down? On page 125, they say that the possibilities of significant—and even disturbing—price rises cannot be entirely eliminated. On page 127, they say the dangers of continued or excessive price rises are obvious. When a peasant goes to the market, he has to pay more. Let us take sugar or jute for instance; we always had discussions about the prices of sugarcane; they are coming down. The peasant gets a low price for his sugarcane. When he goes to bazar and buys sugar, the same peasant does not get a fair price; he has to pay more. He has to pay more for his implements and other necessities of life. As far as the commodities that a peasant produces are concerned, their prices are coming down. There is no machinery by which it can be controlled. Again, the jute growers in West Bengal are in difficulties because the millowners want to reduce the price of jute. At least there must be parity of prices. State trading in food

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to ensure fair price had been accepted but even in the Third Plan I do not know whether it would be implemented.

Now, I come to taxation. I do not want to say much on this because it has been explained by Shri Asoka Mehta also. There is more taxation in the Central and State sectors during the Third Plan and there is also deficit financing. There is not much time at my disposal; otherwise I would have shown that the direct and the indirect taxation had gone up very much. The burden of taxation during the Second Plan period was high on those who could not bear the burden and in the Third Plan it is becoming more. At the same time, the Plan says that there may be increase in prices. Whatever be the objectives of the Plan, if there is no change in the pattern of taxation, we will not be able to reach the target and the position will be the same as it was in the Second Plan.

There is another important thing in the Plan. There is a very good chapter on balanced regional development. There is no use of this chapter and it must be scrapped. Whatever principles are stated here, they are not only not implemented but they are thrown to the winds.

It says here that the two aims of increase in national income and a more balanced development of different parts of the country are thus related to one another and it becomes possible to create conditions in which resources in terms of natural environment, skill and capital in each region are fully utilised. In the location of new enterprises whether public or private, consideration should be given to the need for developing a balanced economy in different parts of the country. In particular this aspect was to be kept in view where the location of an industry was not determined almost entirely by the availability of raw materials or other natural resources. It is a very fine sentiment. The Prime Minister spoke today about the national integration and the unity of India. I want to say that national unity depends upon the implementation of this chapter. In the First and the Second Plans as well as in the Third Plan, there are some regions which derived no benefit. On page 1953, the Plan says that whatever be the present shortcomings, the aim must be that over a reasonable period all regions in the country should realise their potential for economic development and should attain levels of living not far removed from those of the nation as a whole. Progress in different regions must, therefore, be watched carefully and additional steps taken to speed up development in particular areas which are found to be seriously lagging behind. The principle is there. Has it been implemented? What is the position as far as the First and the Second Plans are concerned? What is the position in the Third Plan? I will show the distribution of national income and *per capita* income. You will see such a wide disparity between certain regions and others and the Third Plan does nothing to see that this disparity is not increased if not decreased. The *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices has increased by the following percentages in respect of these States: Rajasthan, 38·2 per cent, Madhya Pradesh 24·6 per cent, Andhra Pradesh 14·1 per cent, Assam 5·8 per cent, Bihar 17·7 per cent, Madras 17·6 per cent, Mysore 10·1 per cent, Orissa 5·9 per cent, Punjab 22·9 per cent, West Bengal 12·8 per cent, U.P. 9·7 per cent, and Kerala 3·2 per cent. So far as the national income is concerned, it is almost the same. When there is increase in the national income, there is also increase in the *per capita* income. It will be seen that certain regions deserve special consideration. The planners themselves have said that there must be overall development in all the regions of the country. Even in developed regions there may be some parts which did not get help before; that also must be cared for. As far as industrialisation is concerned, the Kerala Government as well as the people of Kerala have many times said that in the First and Second Plans there was discrimination and in the Third Plan also it is there. The high density of population, the agrarian nature of that economy and the deficit in food production and unemployment create a peculiar situation. It is not like other States. There are only two intensive industries in Kerala—coir and cashew industry. Where lakhs of people were working before, only a few thousands of people work. Again these two industries depend upon the market outside. There were about 50,000 people employed in the coir industry at the beginning of the First Plan; today their number is between 12-15 thousands. Even that will go down because in order to cut the prices, Government are thinking of mechanisation and that means increase of unemployment. With regard to the cashew industry, the factory owners now say that raw cashew must not be imported from outside. There is competition from Africa. These two industries are not worth the name. Instead of adding more people to these industries, thousands of people go out of these industries and from the beginning of the First Plan at least 50,000 people became unemployed on account of the nature of these two industries.

The population is increasing very much in Kerala; it has got the first prize in the increase in population. The industries there are not developing industries as they depend upon the market outside and at least 75 per cent of the people who had been employed in the beginning of the First Plan have now left this indutsry, and have become unemployed.

In the first Plan, Kerala was completely neglected. I would tell other hon. Members that it is not because of provincialism or anything like that. It is the duty of all of us to understand and see what has happened and what is going to happen in the third Plan, so that as far as the development of India is concerned, it may be the development of all regions together. In the first Plan, as I said, Kerala was completely neglected. There was not even one industry from the Central sector except the Rare Earths, Ltd. In the second Plan, that neglect continued. The Centre set apart Rs. 659·9 crores for the industrial sector all over India and out of that, the amount set apart for Kerala was Rs. 79 lakhs. Is it because there are no raw materials there. In the first Plan, Kerala was neglected and in the second Plan, out of Rs. 659 crores set apart for industries by the Centre, what Kerala got was Rs. 79 lakhs, and one DDT factory. If the mosquitoes go, this DDT factory also will go. The DDT factory gives employment to just 400 people. I want to know whether all this had been taken into consideration.

What is the principle according to which all these things are to be considered? For the last ten years, instead of having more opportunities for employment and growth, those opportunities are still fading away. That was so in the second Plan. What about the third Plan? Two industries are there. One will be on paper for ever and I do not know what will happen to the other. I refer to the second shipyard at Cochin. There have been questions in Parliament, Adjournment Motions, etc. about it. In answer to questions, it was said that it will not be completed in third Plan. I am glad that it was said like that. I say only one sentence about it: it will never be completed. In the third Plan it will not be completed, and in the fourth Plan, the answer will be, it will not be completed. So, it would have been better to say that it will never be completed. It is so because the foreign exchange difficulty is there. For that, priority is not given.

Though a place has been chosen for the second shipyard, it will remain there, and they will just say later in

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the fourth Plan that, "there was a proposal for the second shipyard." It will not be given. For instance, a security press was promised for Kerala in the second Plan. It was said that it will be completed. But it has not come up even now. The fate of the second shipyard will be that of the security press. Of course, about 200 or 300 people can be employed in the phytochemical plant which has been sanctioned for the third Plan.

As far as the fisheries institute is concerned, I might point out one thing. We discussed it here. There was a half-an-hour discussion. It was said by Dr. Panikkar and by the technicians that it must be located in Cochin. There was absolutely no ground why it should not be located there. Later, it was said that there was no suitable place to locate it there, and that it could be located at some other place. Then, it was said that there will be some institute for fish operations or something like that. That has also not come up. When technically it is said that Cochin is the best place for this institute, why is it that it has not come up?

Take next the question of textile mills. When the Kerala Government asked for the opening of more textile mills, it was said there is a ban for new textile mills being opened or established in Kerala. So, they are not also coming up. Regarding the manufacture of metre gauge wagons, Kerala asked for licence which has not been given. After sometime, Kerala will be the only State with the metre gauge railway. So, these wagons are necessary. It was said that plans for these wagons had been completed. But before they had been completed, the Kerala Government asked for licence to manufacture them; but a licence was not given.

Take next the heavy electrical plant. We are not jealous that the other parts of India are progressing. Not only we are not jealous but we are very glad of that. But certain far-off regions also are parts of India, and their needs must be borne in mind. There was some committee appointed to locate a suitable place for the heavy electrical plant. It said that Kerala is the best place for it. It was said that there was humidity in Kerala and that was one unfavourable factor for the plant being located there. But then, one private firm in Japan—the Hitachi of Japan—has been allowed to have a transformer plant in Kerala. It is said that a licence has been given to it. So, for that purpose, there is no question of humidity. Therefore, how can there be humidity when the public sector plant is sought to be established there? Is humidity a feature between the private sector and the public sector? When there was a proposal to have an heavy electrical plant in this country, it was promised that it would go to Kerala. It has not yet been given to Kerala.

As far as iron and steel or coal is concerned, it can be said that there is no raw material for the development of these things in Kerala. But there are enough natural resources there. The Plan says that even in places where there are no raw materials, if natural resources are available there, they should be developed. For instance, what about rubber in Kerala? 85 per cent of India's rubber is produced in Kerala, but yet the rubber factories are established outside Kerala. There is only one rubber factory in Kerala and all the rest are outside. As far as small scale industries are concerned, for example, the fish industry, it can be developed all along the coast of Kerala. For timber, the raw material in the shape of forests is there in plenty. The forest industries can be easily developed. There is also ceramic and china clay. We are being neglected and because Kerala has been neglected for the last ten years, the Kerala Government now ask for some plants to be established in Kerala at least in the third Plan, considering the special conditions of

Kerala. You must know how the unemployment is increasing there. Those who have gone outside this country, from Kerala, to places like Singapore, Malaya and Burma are now coming back. Unemployment is increasing, and so it is only industrialisation that can solve unemployment.

So far as land is concerned, there is very little of it in Kerala and many people who occupy this little land which is available have to vacate when projects are started. Projects such as the Idiki project have resulted in many people being thrown away from their land. So, this question has to be solved in the third Plan at least. I can understand there are certain regions similarly placed, but I speak of Kerala because I come from there. It is not only Kerala but other regions also in India which are similarly placed, and improvement has to be made in all these regions. This aspect has not so far been looked into.

Let alone the public sector. Let us now take the private sector. Here, the number of licences given from October, 1956 to March, 1958, comes to a total of 687 for all India. Out of this, Kerala got only 19 licences. Even today, there are people who are coming and asking for licences. But licences are not given in the private sector. For instance, in the matter of applications for licences for the manufacture of tin-plates in Kerala, it was said that licences up to a capacity of 3,20,000 tons had already been given and that no more licences could be given. The present Government of Kerala—not the Communist Government—have always said that they had asked for licences. Several private industrialists are coming to establish these factories there but no licences are given and no opportunities are afforded for such enterprises. An industrial estate in Trichur applied for a licence to manufacture 800 tons of tin-plate per month. That was not given. If that had been given, there would have been employment for thousands of people. As far as the local industries are concerned, either in the public or in the private sector, some big industries must be located there. Some quota must be given. But that is refused. At least, more money was asked by the Kerala Government in the third Plan. They asked for Rs. 300 crores in the third Plan, but they were given only Rs. 117 crores.

As far as regional development is concerned,—the chapter on balanced regional development—fine principles and sentiments have been expressed there. But in respect of implementation, it is just the opposite. What I say, is, after seeing what effect it has had during the last ten years, this chapter on balanced development can be removed, so that people will understand that as far as development is concerned, certain regions will develop and certain other regions should not develop! It is a challenge to Kerala and some other States: whatever happens to other States, certainly some other States cannot develop, and so, as far as the third Plan is concerned, this aspect of the matter has caused bitterness and embarrassment to some regions which have not developed.

The Prime Minister was saying about national unity and the emotional integration of India. When there is just a three per cent. increase in the *per capita* income in one State and a 38 per cent increase in another State, how can you have any unity in the country? How can there be unity in the country when some people at least do not decide that "there should be unity in the country?" We shall starve and die and we will have no opportunities then. I am sure nobody will think like that, and there will be no real unity if some sections are denied certain privileges and rights which the Plan has promised.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the third Five Year Plan in its draft form was discussed in this House just a year ago and the House gave its approval at

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that time. The final form differs from the draft not in a very radical manner. Only in some details, there have been some variations, but the broad outlook and the broad structure of development remain more or less the same. So, when my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta was speaking today, I was just remembering the tone of his speech on the draft Plan about a year ago. There was a marked change in the tone and attitude of the two speeches. I hope he will also realise that there has been a change. When the draft Plan was discussed, he was more enthusiastic in supporting it than most of the Members on this side.

An Hon. Member: Today also he has supported it.

Shri A. C. Guha: Today also he lent his support, but it was conditional support. He has foreseen some disastrous and dire consequences if certain things are not done. The main thing is the price structure and he mentioned that it should be controlled. Even though we may agree with him that the price structure should be maintained and not allowed to rise in any inordinate manner, the very pattern of development envisaged in this Plan also gives an indication that the prices will rise.

The Plan report has also mentioned that in view of the necessity of promoting our exports, the export commodities are mostly to be subsidised and the prices of these export commodities are likely to rise to a considerable extent. Recently it was mentioned in this House that for earning Rs. 12 crores by exporting sugar, we have to pay an additional price of sugar for internal consumption. That will happen in case of other export commodities Moreover, development expenditures which would not give immediate returns in terms of consumer goods would also tend to make the prices rise. That is the most important thing.

In spite of the fact that price rise in a developing economy is inevitable and unavaidable, yet there have been occasions when Government measures could have brought in some check on the price rise. Undue profiteering and speculation are still going on. In spite of the abundance of sugar, there is the system of licensing dealers in each State. I think some months ago, the hon. Prime Minister himself gave an assurance that this matter would be looked into. His assurance that a matter will be looked into means that the matter will be remedied. But nothing has been done in this case. In the recent debate, no sort of assurance has been given by the Government in that regard. This licensing system of dealers who are a sort of monopoly dealers in sugar in each State has been often causing undue increase in price. That has been my experience in Calcutta at least and I think that has been the experience in other States also. In matters like this, Government can take some administrative steps to put a check on the abnormal rise in prices.

During the first two Plans, we have made certain progress and we have every reason to be proud of that. I do not like to go into the details of the progress made. That has been stated in the Plan report and the Prime Minister also has referred to it. But in the third Plan, we envisage a development more rapid and an investment greater in amount than the combined investment or outlay of the first two Plans. The outlay in the public sector in the first two Plans was only Rs. 6560 crores, whereas in the third Plan, the public sector outlay will be Rs. 7500 crores.

So, this will require administrative efficiency which is lacking as yet. I am not sure if the Government can give us this assurance that the administrative machinery will be able to handle this development. In the Plan report also ,it has been stated that integrity, efficiency and speed in implementation of the programme is expected of the administration. But I am afraid the administration is the greatest hurdle for the Government in this development work. They have to improve the efficiency and integrity of the administration if they want things to be done properly and social conditions to be improved and social tensions to be kept in proper form.

We find that due to the fault of the administration, even in the public sector, the installed capacity of our industrial units has not been properly utilised. In the three steel factories, production has been only 50 per cent of what was targetted while the cost of construction has gone up by 50 per cent more. So, it gives no credit to the administration. Either it is bad planning or loose budgeting and loose control over expenditure. The Plan has also mentioned that the construction cost has to be kept within the limit and there should be economy effected in the construction costs. That also would depend on the administration.

Therefore, my first appeal to the Government is to see that the administration is properly tuned to this task. As mentioned in the report, efficiency and integrity and speed in implementation of the programme must be effected by the administration while undertaking the gigantic task of building up a new India through planned economy.

The Prime Minister has mentioned about social objectives and has given some compliment to the Minister of Planning for his eagerness about social objectives. That is quite natural of him. Those who have passed through the struggle of independence have this one thing dear to their heart, *viz.*, some social objectives. I recollect in our earlier days, we used to read the independence pledge of 26th January and there was one line there that everybody would be assured of the fruits of his labour. That has been he guiding policy of the Congress and that should be the guiding principle of the Government, *viz.*, that everybody must be assured of the fruits of his labour and that there should not be any undue exploitation of man by man.

In respect of the other social objectives also—health, education, rural drinking water supply, roads and other thinks—we have made considerable achievement. But my apprehension is that the rural areas have not developed the economic potentiality to maintain the social amenities created through our Plans, particularly through the community development and other rural work schemes. The rural areas should be given facilities to increase their productive potentialities. Simply by agriculture we cannot do it. Even in agriculture our productive is perhaps the lowest of all civilised countries, perhaps it is lower than even in Pakistan. There is enough scope to increase our agricultural productivity. But, for the rural areas we need small-scale industries without which 80 per cent of the people, *i.e.* of the total population of India, living in rural areas, cannot be assured of any decent living.

Sir, it has been stated in the Plan Report that considerable encouragement has been given and more attention will be given in the Third Plan for development of small-scale industries. On page 15 of the Report it is said that some financial bodies and promotion bodies such as the Industrial Finance Corporation, the ICIC, the NDIC and others, are expected to furnish finance for small-scale industries and new entrants in industries. Sir, I crave your indulgence to read one sentence from this Report. I hope the Government will see that the sentiment expressed here is really respected and put into operation It is said here:

"In the light of the experience gained during the Second Plan,

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> these and other financial institutions should review their existing administrative policies and practices so as to ensure that their support to new entrants into industry and to medium and small enterprises as well as to co-operative undertakings is both speedy and adequate."

So long, Sir, it has not only been inadequate but, I should say, it has mostly been discouraging. If the Government really and sincerely want that this sentiment should be respected and implemented, they should re-constitute the governing bodies and the board of directors of these financial and promtion committees. The LIC has got an investment committee. Other bodies also have their own board of directors. Of whom are these bodies composed? I hardly expect that those men who are sitting in those bodies can have any concern or any interest for encouraging new entrants or for developing industries in rural areas. They are all big people. If the Government really desire that these financial and promotion bodies should do something for the new entrants and small-scale industries, then they should see that these bodies are re-constituted with proper types of men who have some interest for the small-scale and rural industries.

Sir, next I come to the question of employment. Particularly, Sir, for my own State of West Bengal it is a vital question. It is not only an economic issue, it is a political issue also. In Calcutta it has assumed a political stature. If the question of unemployment of young men in Calcutta cannot be solved, social tensions will go on increasing and there will be—I cannot say when, but I apprehend that it will come—untoward developments in Bengal. So, I implore this House to give particular attention to the question of educated unemployed young men.

As regards the question of rural unemployment, that is a very big issue. I do not know how the Government is going to tackle it. One programme which they have put in their Plan, which Shri Asoka Mehta has also commended—the rural works programme—is, I also think, a very good proposal, and it can be of real service, at least of relieving some burden of the unemployed or half-employed people in the rural areas.

Sir, in Bengal—it may be the case in other States also—there is a system of test relief. It is according to the Famine Code. I think that requires some modifications. Certain rules are there which should be revised to suit the modern conditions, and the test relief can very well be used as a machinery for these rural works programme in which a number of unemployed people or half-employed people can be engaged.

The Second Plan started with a back-log of 5 million unemployed. They estimated the number of new entrants as 10 million. So the total number of unemployed for the Second Plan was to be 15 million. The Government expected to create new jobs for 10 million. But they could not create new jobs for more than 6 million. Therefore, the Third Plan now starts with a back-log of 9 million unemployed. The new entrants estimated is of the order of 17 million. So there will be a total load of 26 million. They expect to create new jobs for 14 million. This again is a doubtful figure. It is quite possible that as in the Second Plan in this Plan also their estimate of creating 14 million new jobs may not be fulfilled. In any case, the Third Plan will start with a bigger load of unemployed people—not less than 13 or 14 million. I do not know if this process will go on from Plan to Plan. When do the Government envisage that this back-log unemployed people will be provided with jobs and which Plan—4th, 5th or 6th will be able to start with a clean slate, with no back-log of unemployed people and with the problem of providing jobs for only the new entrants in the employment market? Unless they can solve this problem of unemployment, I think all the development works will not be able to help in ameliorating the conditions of the people.

On the financial side I have not much to say. I do not know on what estimate they have calculated Rs. 450 crores as surplus from the public sector. In the Draft Report also they put something but now they have put Rs. 450 crores. I find the total investment in the public sector, the Union and States together, is Rs. 5,200 crores. Out of this investment of Rs. 5,200 crores we expect to get Rs. 450 crores in five years—that means less than 10 per cent of the total investment, which comes to less than 2 per cent annually. This includes also the depreciation and other reserve funds; this is not only the dividend. In the budget papers also there was much confusion about the return which may be called commercially as return from the public sector. Government should make a clear declaration as to what is their expectation by way of dividend from this investment. For two or three years one can understand—there may not be any profit. But from the fourth or fifth year of the investment the industry should give some return by way of dividend; not by way of depreciation or interest payment but as dividend. There should be some clear indication as to how much each industry will give us profit.

15 hrs.

It has been stated in the Plan that there should be some savings in the public sector. How can the savings be effected? Now, savings means surplus of revenue over current expenditure or over non-investment expenditure and also saving in public enterprises. In the Second Plan Rs. 350 crores was expected to be the surplus from current revenue. We did not get that. Over and above that, there was a deficit of Rs. 50 crores in the current revenue. So, the actual was less by Rs. 400 crores. I do not know how they are going to have surplus from current revenue this time and how they have arrived at this figure. I do not know whether the administration can give any definite idea as to their calculation and also the surplus from public enterprise.

Then I come to export. Tea and jute are the main exportable commodities, in both of which we are in a somewhat bad position. On tea, I think much can be said against our Government and the Tea Board for lack of proper publicity and marketing. Our exports of tea in foreign markets are not going up, as they should have gone up. Ceylon and other countries are cutting into our export market and we are losing our foreign markets—may not be in the abstract sense but at least in the relative sense. That is, whereas they are increasing their exports, we are maintaning at the present level. In the U.K. tea market, we are losing year by year.

Coming to jute, I think this House has not taken up the matter seriously. Only two days ago, the Minister in charge of jute industry has laid a statement on the Table of the House. There also there is no commitment as regards the policy of the Government. Unless Government fix a minimum price for raw jute, the jute industry will go down as the growers would not then grow jute and the export market of the jute industry will not be maintained. Government has obsolutely surrendered all its initiative, all its authority, to the IJMA, and the only reason given is that it is a well-organised orgainsation. But I

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say that it is a well-organised ganisation, and that is why Government should be very carful about it and it should not surrender its own initiative. Government have practically asked the Jute Controller to act according to the advice of the IJMA. I think the Government should take the initiative in its own hand and see that the jute price is maintained at an economic level for the jute growers.

The Minister stated in the House about a year ago "Yes, I know that in case there is a good crop, the jute growers do not get fair price. If there is a bad crop, the jute growers get a fair price". That position should not be accepted or tolerated by the Government. They should see that in spite of a good crop the jute growers get an economic price.

Then, it was at the last minute, and that too at the intervention of the Prime Minister, that Calcutta has been put in the Plan. Calcutta is not just a city of Bengal. It is a port for the whole of eastern India and it is the biggest industrial centre. If conditions in Calcutta are not improved, that whole of India will lose, particularly the whole of eastern India. So, it is good that Calcutta has been put in the Plan. I know that it is only at the last minute intervention of the Prime Minister, that it has been done.

The industries of Calcutta are now suffering because of shortage of coal. It has now been arranged that Calcutta, Bihar and Orissa will have their coal through road. That means a higher transport cost of about Rs. 4 to 5 per ton more than what it would cost by train. Only during last session we passed a Bill, increasing the cess on coal, to subsidise the transport of coal by coastal shipping to the western side of India. That is good. So, in this case also, I think the Calcutta and Bihar industries should get a subsidy for the coal carried by road transport.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): We have been talking of the Plan for over ten years and we have succeeded to some extent. But I do not like the country to be the 20th in the list even of under-developed countries. This country should progress rapidly. Why this country, despite the great leadership, despite the allegiance and obedience of 400 million peoples of this land who have been able to win independence, despite that it enjoys a great prestige in the international world despite all that, why is it that this country has got such a gloomy result? There is something fundamentally wrong with the structure, with our social structure. Why is it that there is no significant progress? As you know. the great leadership is there, 400 million people are there. . .

Shri C. D. Pande: That is the difficulty.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: . . . and, of course, people are very obedient and a finger was raised and thousands flocked to the jail and jail-going is not different from going to a field or factory. Then what is wrong? The simple fact is that our social structure has not come up to the modern demand of social and economic development.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Question.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: You do not understand my point. Therefore, do not question it. What is it that brought the industrial revolution in Europe? It is the law of primogeniture, the sense of individual liberty, the individual being the master of his destiny. Another factor was the sense of insecurity. That is to say, the feeling that if one does nothing he will not survive. Here joint Hindu family will support me. Either my uncle or brother or some other relation will help me. This lack of sense of insecurity is responsible for our backwardness in the economic development. (*Laughter*) My friends may laugh, because you do not understand my point. Yet, it is very unfortunate that the country should be in the hands of people. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should not be held responsible for the indiscretion of others.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: So, I beg to submit that an individual, a man, moves. How does he move? He moves. . .

Shri B. S. Murthy: By his legs.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: He moves when he is forced to move. If his wants are always satisfied, then he need not move at all. So, it is in the domain of social advance, in the domain of economic development that a man will aspire to be where he is not. Where he has no means, he has no resources to live on the products of others, then he will earn himself.

So, the first condition is to create the necessary impetus to work hard. Unfortunately, that necessary impetus is lacking, and has been lacking, in our society. I will explain my viewpoint with reference to the development in Japan. Both Japan and China were dominated by Western powers and both have received external aid. But, whereas Japan has developed, China has failed to develop. Why? Because in Japan there was the law of primogeniture. There was the Emperor, the symbol of their human Godhood. In China there were small families, small groups, small primary societies. There was no common bond of a united country or a united aspiration. In our country we have the joint Hindu family. We can depend upon the family's support. Then we have got the groups. Then we have got caste, sectarianism, the linguistic problem and so many things, that divided us into groups. We lack, what is called, the sense of insecurity and the united will. Further, we lack, what is called, the aspiration for a good life. What is a good life? The level of life or aspiration depends upon two things. What does the man possess? I have got a standard of living with regard to what is in my possession, namely, a good house, books and other comfortable things. But I have got a vertical aspiration also, namely, what I want to be. Unfortunately, we in India and in China, not the Communist China sail in the same boat so far as the social structure is concerned. A man aspires to a life which is different from what he already lives. Suppose, you have got a house. Here, in India, a man has got a four-roomed house. He will aspire to have ten rooms, but he will not aspire very easily and often to have different sorts of houses or, instead of having a house, to have a factory or something else. If I get rent, instead of getting Rs. 200/- a month from the house, I should be able to get Rs. 1,000/- a month. That is horizontal expansion. No country progresses unless the individual and the group as such aspires to have, what is called, a vertical expansion, a different life altogether or, what Shri Mehta said, a qualitative difference.

What is the difference between a plan and a man? A plant grows where it is, but the man moves about where he is not. Unless a man or an animal moves about where he was not half an hour ago, he is not a living creature. So is society not a living society unless it moves vertically. Therefore we did not move because socially our structure of society was not very helpful in social and economic development.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the world is moving vertically.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Yes.

I have dealt with, what is called, the economics of freedom. Now, take for instance, the Communist world. There they make up for the loneliness and insecurity with their collective working and wages according to work. Then the spy system and mutual watchfulness is there. The

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

sense of insecurity, therefore, exists there. A man would not be allowed to live unless he is willing to work hard. This is an essential condition of any economic development. The individiual, perforce, shall have to work. In India this condition does not exist.

What have we taken to? We have taken to democratic planning. The first essential for success in a democratic planning is a great leadership. Nowhere in the world can democratic planning succeed unless the leadership not only commands the allegiance of the people but also has a coercive force to make the people work hard. Whatever be the resources or the machinery, unless the people are made to work hard, better and more intelligently, it is impossible for any plan to succeed. A plan cannot succeed on paper. A plan cannot succeed simply by making commissions produce fine reports. A plan succeeds in the field, in the factory. The hon. Prime Minister has been pleased to say that the expectation of age has increased from 24 years to 47·5 years. I would have very much liked him to say as to what is the capacity of work that has increased. Where does the individual labourer stand today in comparison to where he stood in 1951? Has his capacity to work increased? Has his intelligence increased? Has his produce been more and better? The simple fundamental question today is: Is the labourer willing to work harder and better tomorrow than he did yesterday? If he is not, your plan cannot succeed. If he is, the Plan succeeds.

15:15 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATH RAO *in the Chair*]

The second question with regard to planned economy is the question to bring about savings. In an independent economy people make a lot of profits and they cannot consume those profits; so they have saved for their investment. In a planned economy private enterpreneurs cannot make much profits. Therefore investment has to be secured by taxation. Again, the willingness of the people comes in. How are the people to be taxed?

Population increases by over 2·5 cent. In order to keep the same standard of living, five times the percentage of population of the national income must be reinvested. In order to keep the same standard of living, at least 11 per cent of the national income must be invested again. If the standard of living is the same, this standard of living is no good because it has not increased the capacity of the labourer for better production and for more intelligent production. As the hon. Prime Minister has been pleased to say only the expectation of age has increased. The fundamental prerequisite of any economic progress is the capacity of the labourer to work harder to produce more and better. So, it has not been proved that Indian labour has been able to work harder to produce better and more. In order that it is possible, at least 5 times the population percentage investment is necessary. Taking this standard, our investment must be more than 14 per cent.

Where should the money come from? It can come from taxation. The unfortunate thing is that our society has not taken a very serious view of tax avoidance. Tax evasion is penal, but tax avoidance cannot be penalised by law. But it can be looked down upon contemptuously by society. Unfortunately it is not done. The problem today is that once a citizen, a respected citizen—because those who pay taxes are certainly respectable citizens—once a respectable citizen tries to avoid paying taxes, he resorts to means which are criminal in intent if not in action. Once a man takes to criminal intent, it is not a long way for a man to be privy to murder. He cannot be caught because murder is planned beyond the seven doors. All over the world the most serious criminal of the modern world is the tax avoiding animal. It is a beginning in India. If you look to the crimes, any lawyer who is working on the criminal side can know that most heinous crimes are not planned by ordinary robbers or thieves but by big people. If you know how things are planned, the story would be very interesting. So, the first thing is to create an atmosphere in which tax-paying should be considered a sacred duty and tax avoidance should be looked down upon as a social sin. It is necessary to develop a structure, that should encourage people to work harder and better. All the luxuries, comforts, possibilities of living without work should be taken seriously into consideration. Conspicuous consumption must be controlled.

Then there is the question of inflation. Another condition of economic planning is that there should be intelligent labour forthcoming to take up the work. My respectful submission is that without inflation—mild inflation, of course, not galloping inflation—it is impossible to get intelligent labour in the field and the factory. What do you mean by intelligent labour? Intelligent labour means, the lower middle class children must go to the factory. The lower middle class children will not go to the factory unless you raise the prices of things. Anybody who can have a comfortable life will not go to the factory to work. It should be made impossible for a certain class of people, who are intelligent, educated, to avoid work, hard work in the factory. It is only the intelligent, educated men going to the factory that can raise the standard of life of the people. It is somebody who knows how to work, it is somebody who has the technical know-how and intelligence, whose physique and brain can work. This can only be done by raising the prices of things. A mild inflation is a necessary condition to any planned economic development. You cannot avoid it. It is no use crying that prices are going up. Prices are bound to go up if you want to tackle the problem. Somebody has to work and that somebody must be the intelligent man.

There is another aspect of the question. It is that administrative personnel and men with know-how must come in greater number and they must be people not only of integrity, but men with a certain amount of zeal and a certain amount of patriotism. It is a well known maxim that only people who are fit are to be recruited in public services. When we speak of merit and fitness, we speak of people who are men of intelligence and integrity and who are loyal to the State. Loyalty to the State in modern terminology also includes help in the social and economic progress of the country. Loyalty to the State does not mean safeguarding the banks of a river or the frontiers of mountains. It is an old conception. It is loyalty to the country, not of today, but of tomorrow. Unfortunately, as we look to our personnel the question before them is how to file papers, how to make notes, what work is to be done, what work is to be left for the next day. Very few of them are trained to help to build up the country.

One of the very unfortunate factors of this aspect of life is that the average young man who enters service, lacks capacity. The young man is not able to walk more than ten miles. It is something lacking in the very way of life, lack of good diet, lack of something which makes bones and flesh. I had occasion to work with so many people. I find, unfortunately, very few people are willing to work to the extent that they perspire. They are easy-going people. I am not an expert in this respect.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now; he has taken more time.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I will just finish. I had been to Kashmir. I put a question to the administrative people. They are young people with a capacity to work. I asked, how many miles would you walk in preference to the work that you have taken on hand. Two or three of them said, we can walk very easily 15 or 16 miles. That makes all the difference. To some people here, I put the question. Their capacity is 8 or 9 miles. Look at the difference between 8 or 9 miles and 15 or 16 miles. Here comes the difference. The capacity to work should be that of walking at least 15 miles. It is 8 or 9 miles only. What is required is on an average 0 per cent more work. If quality is taken into account, he requires perhaps 100 per cent better work. The question is to train young people to take up to work seriously, to get the work done and to see that the work is properly done and that the quality is better, and the quantity is better. You have to train the people for the job.

To achieve this, I suggest change in education. I propose that in every district there should be a technological institution. In every village there should be what is called a village level school in agriculture. In every district there should be at least an Intermediate college in Agriculture. In every State there should be an Agricultural laboratory and an agricultural university. Then alone, it is possible to give better results.

In 1954 floods, I went to a village. A buffalo was tied under an earthen wall which was likely to fall. An under-graduate was sitting under the verandah there. I told him the wall was likely to fall. He said, God that has given me the buffalo would also look to its safety. That is the philosophy of a slave, not of a free man. Such a man is not likely to be of any use to any country, much less to India with 435 million people.

With these words, I conclude.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Members of the Planning Commission for the hard work that they have done in preparing this Plan. It is not an easy task to prepare a Plan for such a big country, having a population of 438 millions, with very limited resources and not properly developed. They have done a good work and prepared all the things for the development of the country. In this Plan, they have also kept in view the demands of those States which are backward, which have not developed, such as Rajasthan. For Rajasthan, in the First Plan, the allocation was Rs. 67 crores, in the second it was Rs. 99 crores and in the third, Rs. 236 crores. Similarly, in Assam, in the first plan it was Rs. 28 crores, in the second Rs. 51 crores and in the third, Rs. 120 crores. In Andhra, in the first plan it was Rs. 108 crores, in the second Rs. 175 crores and in the third, Rs. 305 crores. They have tried to do justice and give assistance to all those States which are not properly developed.

The final draft represents the first phase of a scheme of long planning for the next 15 years which will soon begin. It conforms more or less with the draft outlays. It estimates financial outlay for the public sector at Rs. 7500 crores and Rs. 4100 crores for the private sector, making a total of Rs. 11600 crores. This amount is a little more than the total amounts that we have spent on both the First and Second Five Year Plans, namely Rs. 3360 crores on the First Plan and Rs. 6750 crores on the Second Plan. The total increase in the outlay as compared to the Second Plan is 54 per cent, the increase in the public sector being 70 per cent and that in the private sector being 32 per cent.

The First Five Year Plan gave greater importance to agriculture and irrigation as these were responsible for 31 per cent of the outlay. The Second Plan gave importance to heavy industry and minerals, as the outlay on these jumped from 4 per cent to 20 per cent, that is, from Rs.

74 crores to Rs. 900 crores. The Third Five Year Plan continues the importance given to industries and minerals as the outlay in this regard has been increased from Rs. 900 crores in the Second Plan to Rs. 1520 crores in the Third Plan. The allocation for power has also been increased from Rs. 445 crores to Rs. 1012 crores to facilitate the development of industries. Additionally, the Plan has given increasing importance to agriculture and irrigation, as the allocation in this respect has been increased from Rs. 529 in the Second Plan to Rs. 1068 crores in the Third Plan.

The Third Plan contemplates fuller development of agriculture and industries, which are both inter-related and necessary for overall development.

I am very happy to say that the beginning of the Third Plan is very heartening. Well begun is half done. The reason for my happiness is that the production of foodgrains during this first year of the Third Plan is very encouraging. The index number of foodgrain prices which had gone up to 123 in August, 1960 has come down to 117 in May 1961 and is now around 120. Secondly, the foreign aid for the first and second years of this Plan have been finalised, and it has been found that there will be no difficulty in getting the aid required during the Plan. So, the beginning is very good, and I hope that the implementation of the Plan will be very successful.

Regarding financial resources, it has been estimated that the revenue from public sector undertakings will be about Rs. 450 crores in five years. I think that this figure has been taken on a very conservative basis, because it comes to only Rs. 90 crores per year. I think if we take into account the investment so far made on the public undertakings and which we are going to make during the next five years and calculate an yield of 3 per cent on that, it will be found that Rs. 450 crores will be less than that. Therefore, I feel that this figure is on the conservative side, and more revenue can be expected from the public sector undertakings.

In regard to small savings, the estimate is about Rs. 600 crores, and I think that there will be no difficulty in getting this amount.

In regard to borrowings, an estimate of Rs. 800 crores has been made. I feel that this also is on the lower side, and that very easily Rs. 100 crores more can be obtained from the market, considering the present monetary policy and the amount which we are going to spend in the next five years. Therefore, this estimate is also on the lower side.

On the other hand, in regard to taxation, an estimate of Rs. 1710 crores has been made. Since direct taxation has reached almost a saturation point, most of this amount will be from indirect taxation. Indirect taxes always bring about an increase in the price of commodity. If, as we want, Government want to hold the price-line, then it is necessary that indirect taxation should be properly regulated, and I think that we can get sufficient money from public undertakings, from borrowings and loans and also small savings. If the necessity arises, if indirect taxation will not result in an increase in the spiralling up of the prices, then it can be increased. But if the target in this regard is lowered by Rs. 210 crores, it will be very much desirable.

Deficit financing has been estimated at Rs. 550 crores as compared to Rs. 1970 crores which we had during the last ten years. I think that this is a very sound figure, and if properly applied this will also help in not raising the prices of articles. But I think that care should be taken for creating money income not ahead of availability of the goods, or otherwise, it may expose the economy to inflationary trends.

Regarding exports, I want to submit that it is expected at Rs. 740

[Shri Damani]

crores annually as against the actuals of Rs. 642 crores achieved in 1960-61 so far in the Second Plan. That means that we want to earn Rs. 98 crores annually more by way of exports. According to the present circumstances, since U.K. is joining the European Common Market, and there are also so many disturbances in the neighbouring countries, it would be very difficult to increase our exports by Rs. 98 crores, unless very special strict measures are taken to deal with this matter. At present, our exports to Western countries are of the order of 39 per cent, and that to U.K. is 28 per cent. So, it is doubtful whether after the U.K. joins the Common Market, we shall be able to maintain this percentage. I feel that the export figures are on the high side, and unless some drastic measures are taken, it will be difficult to realise the target in this behalf. Therefore, there should be compulsory exports exclusively by industries which are consuming imported raw materials, and the incentive scheme should be changed in order to encourage exports more and more.

Coming to the textile industry, a target of production of 9300 million yards has been estimated, out of which 5800 million yards will be from the organised sector and 3500 million yards from the decentralised sector. I feel that the target fixed for the organised or the mill sector is on the low side. The organised sector of the textile industry is in a position to produce more; if it is given proper plant and machinery, it can very comfortably increase the production by 500 million yards. This should be taken into account because the estimated production of handlooms and powerlooms, that is, the decentralised sector, of 3,500 million yards is based on data the correctness of which we are not sure. If we rely on their production figures, there is an element of risk. So there should be something more got from the organised sector so that if the decentralised sector could not produce the quantity estimated, it will be available from the organised sector, and thus it will help us to hold the price line. Otherwise, there may be some shortage.

In this connection, I want to draw attention to the position regarding spinning capacity. As it has been planned, the spinning capacity is to be increased from 12·7 million spindles to 16·5 million spindles. It is also envisaged to licence 25,000 automatic looms. With the increase of 4 million spindles, there will naturally be an increase in the production of yarn. But the question is whether the country is in a position to produce the 4 million spindles in five years or not, because the existing 12 million spindles also require replacement. The present spindle-manufacturing capacity is limited to about half a million spindles per annum so that in five years the production will be about 2½ million whereas we want to expand it by 4 million spindles new capacity. This is apart from the replacement requirement for the present capacity. So I doubt whether the existing plants will be able to produce so much spindles to meet our requirements. This point also should be taken into account.

As regards modernisation, the Working Group has estimated that an amount of Rs. 180 crores will be required to cover all the present units. The procedure to get loans from the NIDC and other agencies takes a long time. Therefore, some amendment should be effected by which the amount is available as quickly as possible.

Now I will deal with small scale industries. These industries have done very well in the last five years. But there are so many difficulties confronting them because they are established in different parts of the country. Qualified persons are not available either on the technical side or on the administrative side to guide them properly. There is delay in obtaining information about the line one wishes to take up. There is delay in the processing of applications for loan and machinery on the hire purchase system. The quotas are not given easily nor in adequate quantities. All these factors are a source of discouragement to a person who wishes to start a small scale industry. One agency to supply all the information at a central place should be introduced.

Lastly, during the discussion of the Draft Plan, I suggested that there should be annual planning. That means that our Plan should be split into five annual plans so that we can assess the achievements in the year and plan what we are going to do in the next. If this system is introduced, I think it will be better from the point of view of results.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, I am not used to speak here in the language of the expert and the specialist. I speak the common language and I try to represent the common man's view because I feel that the wearer knows where the shoe pinches—and this is more so in a democracy.

We can discuss the promises of the Third Plan, because as yet they are promises only, in the light of what we have achieved, or failed to achieve, during the Second Plan. Also, any discussion, to be useful, must be based on a clear conception of what is meant by planning. I hope here the Prime Minister will agree with me that planning means deliberate and well thought out action. It is not chaotic action and it is not action through the costly method of trial and error. It is undertaken in pursuance of an aim or co-ordinated aims. Therefore, it implies knowledge, well-directed application of it, this application depending upon one's own experience and the experience gained by others. It is, therefore, a conscious and well-directed effort; it also implies scientific exactitude, technical skill and administrative and managerial ability. It further implies availability of necessary resources including finance for the the carrying out of the different schemes comprised within the plan. It implies not only proper drawing up of the schemes but also their efficient, quick and economic execution. Planning thus means foresight, and not hind-sight as we often find is the case here.

Given these conditions, one can forecast results with some measure of certainty. Of course, between the drawing up of the schemes and their execution, there will always be some gaps; but they must not be of the nature of more than 10 or 15 per cent. Any wide differences, whether in costs or the time or the physical achievement of a plan would not make a plan as well considered, well thought-out or scientific. It would amount to haphazard action which is costly and time-consuming, and time here means a great deal of money. A defectively drawn plan, I submit, is no plan, as a defectively designed chair would be of no use for sitting purposes. Judging it from this point of view, I think we have not been able to live up to the scientific description of a plan.

To cite a few examples, so far as expenditure is concerned, the Bhakra project began with an estimate of Rs. 11 crores. That has increased to over Rs. 37 crores in 1959. The Damodar Valley project was estimated to cost Rs. 74 crores, and it has risen to Rs. 169 crores; Hirakud from Rs. 48 to Rs. 71 crores; Rihand from Rs. 16 to Rs. 46 crores. The three steel plants which were to cost Rs. 425 crores . . .

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Rs. 353 crores in the beginning.

Acharya Kripalani: Even taking it as Rs. 425, they are now estimated to cost Rs. 700 crores, a rise of more than 50 per cent.

[Acharya Kripalani]

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Let us see if the targets that we have planned have been achieved. The most disturbing fact that emerges is about the achievements as compared to the targets. After persistent demands in this House and outside, the Planning Commission has published a brochure entitled *The Progress of Selected Projects during the Second Five Year Plan*. It says for example that the Tungabhadra project was expected to provide irrigation for 6.2 lakh acres by the end of the Second Plan, but from the progress report we find that the actual achievement by 1959-60 was only 1·20 lakh acres, though of the total expenditure estimated of Rs. 74 crores, Rs. 65 crores have already been spent.

The most disappointing performance is, however, in the steel plants. Each of the three big steel plants in the public sector were expected to produce one million tons of steel in the last year of the Second Plan, but by the end of 1959-60, for which figures have been given, Rourkela produced only 62,000 tons, Bhilai produced only 1·5 lakh tons and Durgapur produced only 800 tons. The utmost that has been possible is a production of 2.2 million tons against the original estimate of 4·3 million tons for all the steel plants, including those in the private sector.

The entire capital expenditure for the expansion scheme of the Sindri fertiliser factory has been spent. Yet, the production of area in 1960-61 is estimated at 12,500 tons against a target of 24,500 tons, and of double salt at 54,000 tons as against 140,000 tons. These are the figures given in the progress brochure.

In railway electrification, only 88 miles have been completed out of a target of 146 miles. On some other sections work is only partially done. On the expenditure side, Rs. 48 crores out of a total estimate of Rs. 79 crores have already been spent.

There are shortfalls in many other industries such as aluminium, newsprint, chemicals, pulp, cement, soda ash etc. About these shortfalls, the authors of the Third Plan themselves say:

> "The shortfalls have unfortunately occurred in some of the very industries which were of crucial importance and have deprived the economy of benefits reckoned on for the start of the Third Plan."

It means these shortfalls would hamper the progress of the Third Plan even.

It is notorious that our plants are not worked to capacity, even in terms of a single shift. As machines are continually changing, we must engage our plants in two and even more shifts if possible.

Among the many mistakes admitted by our planners are, firstly, the poor husbanding of foreign exchange resources, especially in the earlier years of the Plan, and secondly the failure to fully utilise the facilities created by the major and minor irrigation works. As a justification of the latter, it is said that there necessarily will be a time lag between the completion of the schemes and the utilisation of the waters. But even this plea is not open to our planners, for it is admitted that with greater foresight and more accurate statistical and economic intelligence, the considerable lag which has occurred in the utilisation of at least the minor irrigation works could have been greatly reduced.

The third mistake admitted by the planners themselves is the mishandling of coal and transport. The hardship caused and the losses suffered could have been greatly reduced if there had been a proper balance and co-operation between different departments of the Government, instead of each blaming the other, as you will remember, was done even on the floor of the House. Further, throughout this period there has been power shortage, from which here in Delhi we suffer every day.

In all the three steel plants there have been breakdowns for various reasons, generally unexplained. These have resulted in great delays and financial losses. Yet, there is no awareness that these breakdowns may be due to defective designing or engineering or the use of inferior materials. Every failure is considered as an act of God, for which nobody is made responsible. The Prime Minister said that we must make people responsible, see that they do their job, and if they do not do their job, they go. But here, nobody seems to be responsible. All these failures are acts of God. But we have also been told that science either nullifies the acts of God or at least mitigates their hardships. Here it seems to be doing otherwise. It enhances the rigours of the acts of God.

16 hrs.

About our administration, whose great qualities are so much advertised by the Ministers and visitors from outside, the present Plan report contains remarks which are none too complimentary. It says, justifying Parkinsons Law, that, 'As large burdens are thrown on the administration structure, it grows in size; as its size increases, it becomes slower in its functioning. Delays occur and affect operations at every stage and the expected outputs are further deferred. New tasks become difficult to accomplish if the management of those in hand is defective. In these circumstances, there is need for far-reaching changes in procedures and approach and for re-examination of prevalent methods and attitudes.'

Further, the expected results have not been achieved in several other directions. For instance, the rise in prices had not been checked. It is glibly said that the rise in prices is the very condition of a developing economy. But the example of other countries like Japan, Germany, Canada, Italy and even Mexico where the advance has been greater does not confirm this view. In West Germany the national income rose at an annual rate of 12 per cent. and yet the prices rose there only by one per cent. In Japan, it is very strange, with an annual rise of 12.3 per cent. in the national income, during the whole period of 1953, the rise in price was only two per cent.

Let us examine in the light of these shortfalls and failures the present Plan. The Plan report begins with an eloquent introduction, rather repetitive. It is doubtful if it will rouse the enthusiasm of the masses whose co-operation, we are told, is essential for the success of our Plans. I am afraid it cannot create the fervour which will liberate them from their petty, narrow and selfish existences. All the same, the document is better got up and more impressive than the previous Plan publications. It gives a rosy picture of the achievements of the first two Plans. If one looks at this only, the performance has been impressive indeed, as our Prime Minister told us this morning. But the view becomes gloomy when we turn our eyes to the cost, the delays, the breakdown and the shortfalls some of which are noted in the present Plan report. These show that what was lacking in the Second Plan was foresight which is of the essence of scientific planning. Though the Third Plan appears to be more impressive, definite judgment on it, because it only makes promises, can be given only, as in the case of our previous Plans, after five years. It is promised that there will be a review every year. It was given also at the time of the inauguration of the Second Plan but it is to be seen how far this is implemented.

However, certain things are clear even now. Take, administration, for instance. It would be burdened with double the tasks that it is shouldering at present. Will it be possible for it to do this to any degree of efficiency and general satisfaction? Take again agriculture. The advance anticipated is greater than justified by past experience. Again, the measures that would be taken to see that prices do

[Acharya Kripalani]

not run away and upset the Plan are not clearly enunciated, at least for a common man like myself.

Then there is the question of price policy. It is admitted by the planners themselves that without a steady and reasonable price level for a number of years, our Plans are likely to go wrong. About this, the Plan report says that the importance of maintaining a reasonably stable price level was emphasised in the first and second Plans and various measures were taken during the two Plan periods to correct and moderate undesirable trends. The results were, however, poor and the prices fluctuated widely during the first Plan and have shown a rising trend over the second. The report says that at the start of the third Plan the level of wholesale prices and the cost of living are already high, and it is essential to assure that there is "no concentration of inflationary pressures in the course of the third Plan and that the levels of living of the more vulnerable sections of society are safeguarded." From this, it will clearly appear that these interests of the vulnerable classes have not been safeguarded heretofore. In view of the large monetary investments, it is not likely that prices will remain steady. Is any action contemplated against anti-social elements? Even in the third Plan, the ideas about measures that are necessary to stabilise prices at reasonable levels both for the producer and the consumer are extremely vague.

Then there are earnings from exports. The less said about these the better. In 1948, they stood at 1,363 million U. S. dollars. As I am quoting from a foreign statistician, and as he has talked of dollars, I also talk of dollars. In 1958, ten years before, they stood at 1,363 million U.S. dollars and in 1958, they stood at 1,216 million U.S. dollars. We did not gain anything. There have been fluctuations in these ten years, but there is a distinct loss. As compared to this, Israel began with 40 million dollars in 1949 and today its exports stand at 142 million dollars. It is a small country, and undeveloped country like ours or worse than ours. Mexico had 486 million dollars worth of exports in 1948. Today, its export stand at 735 million dollars per year. Both Israel and Mexico are under-developed countries. The fact is that both in quality and in prices, our goods bear no comparison with goods from western countries or from Japan. Instead of any advance in these ten years, there has been some shrinking. I will be happy even if the modest advance in the third Plan is realised.

It is also not certain whether the necessary funds will be forthcoming from foreign sources. Considering that all countries in the West and the East have already begun an arms race, it may not be possible to get from abroad what we need. What will be the result then? The result then will be that we will have to abandon some of the major projects even while they are in the process of making in midstream.

The contributions expected from State undertakings bear no proportion at all to the realities, unless of course, owing to the monopolistic character of these undertakings, the prices are inflated for the consumer. The report itself says:

> "The estimate is tentative, as the data on which it is based are not sufficiently firm".

It is doubtful that further indirect taxation will be confined to the limits laid down in the Plan, and that this will be largely spent on the Plan. Past experience shows that though the additional taxation proposed during the second Plan period was of the order of Rs. 450 crores, the actual taxation has been Rs. 1050 crores and a great deal of it was not spent upon the Plan projects. Also, it is doubtful judging from past experience that inflation will be kept in check.

Let us now look at the broad aims of the Plan that are designed to usher in a reign of plenty in a socialist pattern of society. One of the aims of the planning is to narrow the gulf between the rich and the poor. This has admittedly gone on widening. The figures were given by my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. The rich in the urban and rural areas have reaped high profits from the Plan in the past, but the benefits to the poor are promised in the distant future. If planning has any meaning, it is not designed for the rich or for the new increasing class of bureaucrats, administrators and technicians, but for the poor. We are told by reliable historians that milk and honey flowed in this land. We are told today by the Planning Commission that after half a dozen or more Plans milk and honey will again flow in this land. But the present generation pertinently ask, "What about us the living?" Today there seems to be no answer to their grinding poverty and hardship.

However, the main object of our Planning is not the increase in production as we were proudly told by the Prime Minister this morning; nor is it the rise in the national income, nor may I submit is it the rise in the average income. All these things are good by themselves, but they are not of the essence of the nation's life. All these were rising—national income, production, average income, etc.—as Shri Nanda will know, in the 19th century in Europe and America, but what was the condition of the poor? They were suffering from poverty, disease, squalor, ignorance, unemployment and exploitation. It is these that lent whatever truth there was in Marxian theories. Our aim is, as it ought to be, the removal of the grniding poverty of the masses with all the evils and dangers that go with it.

It has been officially admitted that so far as the landless labourers are concerned they get less work and less wages, and they are 21 per cent of the population. If that is true of landless labourers, it is also true of those among the peasantry who have no economic holding. The condition of the lower middle classes is pitiable indeed. There is an ever increasing unemployment among the educated not excluding university degree holders. This is the most vocal class of the unemployed. Their discontent is therefore dangerous. There is also unemployment among technicians, while thousands of foreign technicians are engaged on high salaries in our various projects, specially the steel plants.

Poverty, Sir, is intimately connected with unemployment and under-employment. Every successive Plan leaves behind a bigger back-log of unemployment—I need not go into these figures. The Third Plan will also admittedly do likewise. It has not been possible to absorb even the new entrants in the labour field. If a Plan cannot provide for the new entrants, it can never be said to have succeeded in terms of the masses in spite of the increase in production, the national and average income or even the removal of the gap between the rich and the poor.

Sir, Gandhiji, on account of these conditions, told us that this scperfluous man-power instead of being a drag on the nation could be turned into good and useful account. He, therefore, placed before us the economic programmes of khadi and village industries. He did not want to divert factory or field labour from better paid jobs, he wanted to utilise only the waste of the nation. After all, the unemployed and partially employed are being maintained by the nation. Any additional useful production, however small its quantity, will be so much wealth added to the nation. I do not see any economic theory being violated in this proposition. So far we have given only marginal aid to these industries, and this marginal aid has failed to equalise prices as between factory made goods and

[Acharya Kripalani]

the products of khadi and village industries even when they have used improved implements. However, those in authority have always held that decentralised industry must stand on its own legs. May I ask, Sir, can the centralised and mechanised big industry of our country using the same machines as in Germany and Japan and in the rest of the West or as in Russia and China successfully compete with those countries? Why do not our sugar, textile and automobile industries compete in the world market? Take the most advanced country like America. Can American products successfully compete with those of Japan and Germany in spite of the greater automation in the United States of America? Can industries in all these countries successfully compete with the same industries in the totalitarian countries that use slave labour? Under these circumstances, each country seeks to guard its home market exclusively for its own industry. It gives them a sheltered market. When we have given that market to our textile industry, to sugar, to our automobile industry, will it be too much to ask that decentralised industry be protected in the same way even as our organised industries are from foreign competition? It too will need an exclusive and protected market or the pooling of the prices. These things are not done for what are called purely and narrowly economic reasons but for sociological and psychological reasons, which take into consideration the social, political and moral aspects of the growth of a nation, side by side with its economic advancement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Member should try to conclude.

Acharya Kripalani: I will conclude in one minute.

I, therefore, want the Government, if they are inspired by Gandhian ideals and if they are seriously concerned with the problem of colossal unemployment and under employment in the country, and the consequent poverty of the masses, to evolve an appropriate policy for the revival and extension of decentralised industry. It may be supplied with more scientific instruments and cheap electric power. Given these facilities, decentralised industry may have some chance of competing with big industry in the future.

I have no doubt, and that in Shri Asoka Mehta wishes that, that in no distant future, we shall be able to make machines for making machines. But what about the men? Unless there is some provision for developing them and their ability to conduct themselves as social individuals who find their own good in the good of the larger group of the nation in which they live, our best thought-out and executed plans and projects will be of no avail.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very glad that my leader, Acharya Kripalani, . . .

Shri C. D. Pande: Your leader?

Shri Ranga: Yes, He was your leader also.

He has struck the right note at the end of the speech. What about the man? That is exactly the reason why I feel that the plan does not pay sufficient attention to the improvement of the condition of the masses, his environments and the opportunities for improving his social, moral and other levels and that is why I am here to oppose this plan. We have got before us three amendments, one given by myself and my friends, another by Shri C. R. Narasimhan and a third one by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I am requesting the House to give its careful consideration to the amendment that I have given notice of.

am generally in agreement with amendment No. 3(but am certainly opposed to amendment No. 1, given notice of on behalf of the ruling party. Amendment No. 1 wants us to accept this plan as the nation's plan. I am here to say that this is too much of a demand to make on us in the opposition here in this House, as well outside this House in the country. I said this even when the First Five Year Plan was introduced in the other House. I said even then that it should not be accepted as a national plan. It could possibly be styled at Nehru's plan; it could not be even a Gandhian plan. It could only be a Congress Party's plan or the ruling party's plan. It so happens today that it comes just on the even of the elections. Therefore, it may possibly be called the eve of the election plan. If only the planners had been a little more considerate towards the poor voters, they could have easily placed this before them as the manifesto of the Congress Party at the time of the next elections.

Whether the people would be really impressed with this or not is another matter.

Shri C. D. Pande: That is our hope.

Shri Ranga: But this is as big as the *Ramayana*. Just as there used to be so many Ramayanas, the smaller one is the *Bal Ramayana*. But while the *parayana* of the *Ramayana* is giving solace to our masses throughout all these ages in our country, my fear is that a reading of this book and the other *Bal Ramayana* also can only make our people feel more and more unhappy and more and more sorrowful.

It is said that the Swatantra Party and other friends who agree with us do not stand for a plan. We do stand for a plan. My hon. friend, Kripalaniji, has said that Mahatma Gandhi had plans. Mahatma Gandhi had placed before the country a constructive plan which was being implemented when we were not free and which has been, to some extent, adopted as a kind of an apologia in order to recommend this thing with a silver lining. That is in regard to the Khadi Commission, the Handicrafts Commission and various other commissions. One of these hon. Ministers is now thinking of suggesting the creation of another commission in order to provide industries in rural areas.

What does this plan stand for? Indeed all of us would like to stand for a good life for all people and for the achievement of a liberated humanity. We want to combat the curse of poverty. We want to stand for a social order offering equal opportunities for all. We want to protect the farmer and the artisan. We want to rebuild the rural economy. We stand for sound foundations for sustained economic growth. My hon. friend does not believe that we stand for it. We do stand for it. He may be shocked by it, but that is a truth. We also stand for improving living standards. We want the working conditions of the masses to be improved. We want to transform the peasant's outlook and environment so that he would become one of the masters of this country, not as he is today a depressed person and as he is being turned into a member of the depressed classes. We also stand for co-operative effort. We want economic overheads to be built up so that our horse not only begins to trot but also gallops as one of our hon. friends was suggesting this morning to my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. We are also keen on the private sector acting with an understanding of obligations towards the community as a whole. We want to prevent concentration of economic power in the hands of small members of individuals and businesses. Village and small-scale industries have to be developed as a crucial part of our social economy. Protection of weaker sections is also an article of faith with us. Equality of opportunity for every citizen has got to be achieved and attained. There are the basic necessities for which we also stand, that is, food, work, educa-

[Shri Ranga]

tion, health, sanitation, housing, minimum income and also protected water supply. Social values and incentives have got to be developed with a sense of common interest to obligations among all sections of the community. Gainful employment for everyone who seeks work has got to be provided and we will certainly try to achieve that. Higher standards of productivity have got to be aimed at and achieved. Fuller utilisation of available manpower and resources is also one of the needs of our society and we stand for it. All these things we want in order that the biggest possible investment is made in man so that he can become a self-reliant, self-respecting, self-employed person who would be able to look after himself in spite of all these tyrannical means and methods that are now being proposed by several of these hon. friends on this side as well as on that side in the name of socialist pattern of society. What we are opposed to are the means that are now sought to be adopted by the Government; that is, increasing the sphere of our economy to be reserved, to be gained for the public sector and also for state-trading. These are all the things that I have taken out from out of the first two chapters which my hon. friend the Prime Minister has found it possible to pen during those few valuable days of his rest in a cool place.

I cannot congratulate my hon. friend the Prime Minister upon the speech that he has made. Evidently, he put all that he wanted to say in these two chapters that he could content himself with quoting from them and not be able to enthuse or inspire this House with the new vision that he has got before himself and the new frontiers that he has been trying his best to bring nearer and nearer to our own social economy and our own social life in our country.

This is a plan that has failed.

Some Hon. Members This plan?

Shri Ranga: Yes. The first and the second plans. This is only one of the three. This is Ganges. It is flowing. It will go on flowing not only when the present ruling party is in power. If they could achieve it, they would like to see that their children will remain there and still continue to implement these plans, one after another, any number of them. That is the perspective that my hon. friend the Prime Minister wants us all to feel so that our mouths could water.

As some of my friends said, we have an excellent Prime Minister, a great national leader. We have got a powerful party with a great past behind it, so many resources, everything. Yet, why is it that India is still rated as the 21st or 22nd country in economic development by the United Nations study? He could not give an answer. I was reminded of a saying in my own language. There is everything in the house, including a lovely wife. But, somehow or other, the son-in-law only gets stones in his mouth. In the same way, we have everything here. Even foreign visitors who have come here sing paeons of praise on our policy, on our plans. They have gone to the extent that they have become so mad in their love of the Government that they are no longer keen to give any assistance in regard to specific plans, but they would simply place at the disposal of the Prime Minister billions and billions to be made use of as he likes, according to the advice that he gets from his own Planning Commission.

We have got all this. What we do not have is the right perspective, the right approach. That approach is the Gandhian approach. My hon. friend and the Government have been, so far, during the last 15 years, only going farther and farther away as rapidly as they possibly could hope to do without upsetting the general electorate in our country. I am here to protest against that departure. An Englishman was here in 1947. He met Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi told him: "how mistaken he thought was Mr. Nehru's policy of trying to establish rationing and price control of grains." That is all envisaged in this Plan. If they are not able to implement it now, they will implement it next time, provided, of course, the Prime Minister would be able to have his bosom companion, Shri Nanda, a great champion of the proletariat.

> "This policy—Mahatma Gandhi thought—would lead, he said, to idleness on the part of the ration-recipients and to waste on the part of the cultivators; it would be much better for all to let the prices of grain rise and to expect people to work harder."

Then, he said,

> "Controls give rise to fraud, suppression of truth, intensification of the black-market and to artificial scarcity. Above all, it unmans the people,—it degrades the people—and deprives them of initiative, it undoes the teaching of self-help that they have been learning for a generation. It makes them spoonfed."

This is exactly our credo. We do not want the state-trading corporation to encroach upon ordinary trade in our country. Yet, some time ago, on the initiative taken by the Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers' conference gave a ukase to the country and also the then Food Minister that trade in foodgrains should be socialised. He did not make any plans. The Planning Commission did not provide any kind of scheme for it. Nor even the Food and Agriculture Minister. Suddenly an inspiration came into them and then it glowed itself into this shape. They took three years in order to realise that, that Minister had to make way for another Minister and that particular scheme of theirs could not be implemented. This is the manner in which this planning is going on, and that is why I say that it is an unrealistic plan.

Secondly, my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta was wondering how our economy could possibly progress and get up on a kind of accelerator. I have seen some of these accelerators. There was one such, which was an accelerating lift by itself, and it was there in Copenhagon. One policeman tried to get into it but he wanted to monkey with it. One has to get into it as it comes to the floor level, but yet the policeman wanted to try his trick; he let go the lift a bit upwards, and then he jumped into it, and what happened was that he got himself stuck at the top, and finally he was killed.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Why did he monkey with it?

Shri Ranga: That is exactly what is happening with our Plan also. Today, this Plan is monkeying with our social economy. What is it that our socialists want to achieve, and what I wanted to achieve also when I was embracing socialism in all those years in the West? We wanted to regain for an industrial worker that control over his own implements, exactly what Marx also desired to achieve. We wanted to regain for him control over his own implements, and his own conditions of working so that he would be able to become once again a master of his own economy, and a master of his own employment. He used to be such a self-employed person before industrialisation came. Before peasants were turned to be mere tenants and mere slaves and villains, they used to be self-employed artisans; before industrialisation replaced them, they were self-employed people. Marx only wanted to regain that lost freedom, but in a different way under different conditions.

Now, what is the position in our country? Is there that kind of a universal industrialisation? No. Even today not more than ten per cent of the people are engaged or are obliged to be engaged in industrialised economy. The rest of the people, or at least 75 per cent of them are today dependent upon rural economy, upon artisan economy, upon *dookan* economy. All these people are self-employed. Even today, they continue to be economically free people. They know no master. It is only when they have to sell their commodities that they bring them into the market; there, of course, there may be somebody who can say whether he would accept them or not. Would we believe in that kind of market economy or not? Would my hon. friends not want to build up that kind of economy? They seem to think that if we were to have that kind of market economy, we would not be able to have economic progress.

But here is a book which I am sure my hon. friends must all have read, an dit is by the German statesman Mr. Erhardt. He is their economic and planning Minister. He came to our country also, and he must have met the Prime Minister too, but the Prime Minister possibly did not like his thoughts and teachings, and, therefore, he would not pick his brains, although he would not mind picking the brains of all those other people who would give him only what he wants, some sort of certificate for his socialist pattern of society. Germany has made all that progress. My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani has just now drawn our attention to a country in the East, and to the progree that Japan has made. Did they not depend upon this free market econmy? They did. Have they not progressed? They have progressed. Why is it then that we are so much obsessed only with the Soviet economy and the Russian and the Chinese example and not of the rest of the other economies?

My hon. friend the Prime Minister may turn round and say 'Why, even the Americans are admiring us now; they are placing all their funds at our disposal.'. But how could he say so? The Americans are placing their funds at the diposal of the Communist Tito and the Fascist Salazar and also Franco. The American dollar does not make any distinction in regard to your politics and your political or economic philosophy. They want to help us just because they are in trouble with Russia. Both of them are competing with one another, and now, therefore, they have suddenly come to realise their duty to the under-developed nations and under-developed peoples in order to prevent those people from going completely either this way or that way. herefore, let us not draw any kind of support from the help that we are getting from these people.

Then as regards heavy industries—that is item (d) in our amendment—we also want heavy industries. This kind of thing is nothing new. As my hon. friend, the Prime Minister said, even when he was Chairman of the Notional Planning Committee, even during those days, we were all so very keen on heavy industries. But there is a limit beyond which you cannot very well run or rush and swallow things. There is a limit within which we should function. We must develop these things in such a way that we will be able to make sustained and well-balanced progress in our society. This is exactly where our friends have gone wrong.

So many facts have been related today. Many of our industries are in such a bad way that there has been so much wastage. Recently, there has been the classic example of the failure of co-ordination between the coal industry and railways. The two Ministers concerned might have made peace between themselves, with or without the help of the Prime Minister, but the country is not at peace in regard to these two industries.

There are so many other things too. So much of industrial potential is going to waste. 25—30 per cent of the irrigation potential is going to waste, which means that nearly Rs. 400 crores worth of investment is not being fully utilised in our country.

When all this is going on, is it not high time that we begin to think whether we would be doing the right thing in proceeding with a fourth steel plant now? After having completed three great iron and steel factories and redoubled the capacity of the Jamshedpur factory, can we not very well wait for two or three years, whatever it is, and give higher priority to other aspects of our heavy industries? Take, for instance, fertilisers. What is happening there? The full capacity of the Sindri Fertilisers is not being utilised. My hon friend, the Prime Minister, was also here several times when we were being told that as much as 35—50 per cent of the capacity of Sindri had not been utilised because of bad management and bad planning. And where are the fertiliser factories now? They have given some kind of an estimate here. Even the estimates that they have placed before us in the Second Plan have not ben fulfilled, even to the tune o 60—70 per cent. Where is the guarantee that they are going to do it in the Third Plan?

What is more, the need of the country today, is not what they have stated here; it is five or ten times as much. The peasant is on the move. If anybody were to say that it is necessary to put a match into the peasant, he would be making a very great mistake. It may be possible for those people in the guilded halls of the Planning Commission and of the Cabinet to think that our peasants are not progressive. Our peasants are progressive, revolutionary and dynamic and they are on the move. What is lacking today is dynamism in this Government and ability on the part of the Government to plan properly so that there would be sufficient production of fertilisers, different kinds of chemical fertilisers, to provide for the needs of our peasants.

Actually, there is black-marketing today in fertilisers. What does that show? It redounds to the credit of the peasants that they are making such a demand for it and it goes to the discredit of the Government that they have not been able to place these fertilisers at the disposal of our peasants.

Acharya Kripalani: Black-marketeers are giving it.

Shri Ranga: Black-marketeers are our saviours now. Otherwise, this Government would not be able to supply anything at all.

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, no.

Shri Ranga: That is how they have done it (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: They have turned our social values so badly upside down that even black-marketeers appear to be saviours; their officers, their agents, their managers have come to be known as 'fertiliser chakravarties', because they are minting plenty of money at the cost of the peasant (*An Hon. Member: This is too much*).

They say that the peasant is not progressive and therefore he has got to be helped. How? By depriving him of his self employment! By driving him into the so-called cooperative and then making that cooperative work by giving so many preferences over ordinary peasants! They have stated this in the Second Five Year Plan. They have stated that preference should be given to cooperative farms in regard to the supply of seeds, credit and implements. Just think of it, to go on discriminating against the peasant? Why? What is the sin that he has committed? It is that he wants to continue to be free. These friends are fond of depriving him of his freedom. They seem to think like Hegel and Marx; they want

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to deprive him of his freedom in this way by putting him in a cooperative society, making him part and parcel of a bigger personality, and then tell him that he is bigger, he is as big as 101 as he has joined 100 other members. This kind of Hegelian philosophy they have brought forward in order to strengthen their own socialist pattern of society. We will have nothing to do with this perversion of social values.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why did you form a party, why did you not remain alone?

Shri Ranga: They are providing huge sums for community development, panchayati raj, establishment of a co-operative economy in the villages. All these things are wonderful. It is like taking every good thing, nectar itself, and putting a drop of poison into it, making the whole thing unusable. In this way, every good thing in our social institutions that we have been thinking of and developing in the last 40 years under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi, they have taken up. Village panchayats we have developed in our own villages, and I have had the credit of organising them in 700 villages, in those days when the British were there, out of 920 villages in my district. We have organised co-operatives also, and we have also organised community development, not with Government money and with all these Ministers, but with the blessing of Mahatma Gandhi, with the general support of the public. We had mass support then, which they are lacking today in spite of the Prime Minister and all the Ministers and the thousands of crores that they are spending from above and from below. In spite of all this, they have not been able to evoke the support of the masses. That mass support we had. All these three things we were developing in those days.

Now, what are they doing? I am making this charge with all sense of responsibility, that in many cases these things are being utilised for political purposes, for partisan purposes. There are States where, the minority Congress groups including some Ministers and ex-Ministers are complaining at the partial, discriminatory and unconscionable manner in which the majority group within the Congress itself is utilising its powors, its opportunities, its influences over these three institutions. Therefore, we are opposed to this misuse of these large sums of money, of our people's money.

I am opposed to the increasing burden of inflation. I charge the Government of callousness in regard to the continuous process of pauperisation that is going on in an invisible manner throughout the country of the economic resources and especially savings of all classes of people, through this increasing process of inflation. It is an infliction. The least that the Government can do is to maintain the stability of the value of its money. Most unfortunately for us, here comes a Government which takes pride in the fact that inflation has got to be built in, is built in, and is inevitable if we are to have economic development and planning. And they get powerful support from my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta who says that an element of inflation is inevitable, that it must be built in.

Secondly, the Prime Minister says that the people must girdle their lions, and must be prepared for sacrifices by paying higher and higher taxes. In those days when the British were here, so many of us were on this side of the House—we did not have the opportunity to be on that side—and we used to inveigh against them because of the increasing burden of taxation. But the Prime Minister now says it is our own elected, democratic government, and therefore we must be prepared to bear all these higher taxes in order that this development may go on. What sort of development? The other day we went to Khadakwasla, where we have our Defence Academy, and saw the horror that was perpetrated by the mismanagement of our own engineers. Let us not have any of these big dams. There are so many other things. There was a dam in Andhra which was destoryed even before the opening ceremony was performed; there were two bridges which were also likewise destroyed. This is the way they are building with brick and mortar. We have got a Tughlak Nagar in Delhi: there are growing to be any number of Tughlak Nagars. God forbid! Let us hope that they would all come to be utilised for very good purposes, not like the Bharat Electronic Ltd. which is not being utilised as well as it ought to be and not like so many other factories which have been brought into existence after opening ceremonies and other things but are not working. Let us hope that they would all be put to very good use.

We are extremely anxious that our people should be encouraged to develop their own enterprise and stand on their own feet, should be given every possible encouragement for the display of their incentives and enterprise so that it would be possible for us to develop as post-war West Germany has done and post-war Japan has done and as Canada, Australia and New Zealand are doing even today, not necessarily under this socialist pattern of society and under this partisan Government. In conclusion, I say that I cannot recommend this Plan to the people as people's plan or as a national plan. I can only say that it is a Congress plan and a Nehruite Plan, a plan conceived in the interest of the Party for the coming elections.

Shri Narasimhan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am at a disadvantage closely following Acharya Kripalani and Professor Ranga. Acharya Kripalani spoke pungently and sharply and Acharya Ranga's word-play came like sword play. Therefore, I have taken up a kind of shield for myself. I want to entertain the House with a Sanskrit Shloka from the Raghu vamsa of Kalidasa whose day we all celebrated very recently. It reads like this:

प्रजानां विनयादानात् रक्षणात् भरणात चैव स
पिता पितरस्तासां केवल जन्महेतवः ।

This shloka really shows how a particular king of Raghu Vamsa is to bear unto his people like a father. How anw why? *Prajanam Vinayadhanath*—*by* teaching the subjects culture, it also includes education, then *rakshanath*—*by* protecting them and then *bharanth*—by feeding them and attending to their other necessities of life. Therefore, he was treated as father for the whole population. What was the position of the parents? *Kevalam janma hethava*: The parents were only perpetrators of the species. Otherwise, the role played by the parent was taken over by the king. That is how the conception of a welfare State was thought of so many centuries ago. So, it is not very strange or unnatural for us if the times require us to go back to that conception, unmindful of what has happened in the interval of history. In the modern context these words which apply to the king are to be substituted by the State. King is substituted by the State. The State can very well look after the feeding, education and protection of all the subjects. You may call it socialism or nationlisation or statism or whatever you like. Still, this is the continuation of the same conception which was cherished centuries ago.

Coming to the Plan, while on the eve of Independence we started with a very slender industrial base, today we are hoping to achieve as much, in the five years covered by the third Plan, as in ten years of the first and second Plans. The Plan has also taken full cognizance of the steady increase of population. Reference was also made by previous speakers to the

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fact that the population will increase and our targets will be diluted. But a mere description of it would not do. We have to face the problem and we have to act up, either against it or in spite of it.

It almost looks as if we have to go on forward, in order to stand at one place, or, to stick on to that place or position we have to go forward! But going forward has to be resorted to just at least to maintain where we are. Otherwise, we would slide down and perish. Therefore, even to maintain our present stand, we have to move forward so as to gain the necessary force to remain in that position where we are at present, notwithstanding adverse forces.

The choice before us is whether we have to remain in what is sometimes correctly and sometimes uncharitably described as a cow-dung era, or to attune ourselves to the new era which sometimes is called the nuclear age. We have to go forward. We are no doubt dragged by traditional forces, adverse forces, but if we have to take off, we have to take a plunge forward. It is necessary for us to release ourselves from our present moorings and present drags and jump forward just in the same way as the space scientist gets released from the gravitational pull of the earth when he wants to reach the heights in the cosmos. So, we cannot pooh-pooh the idea of planning. We have to plan for this huge country. Even in our own families we do plan for five or ten or 15 years. For an ordinary family, it is not unusual for the heads of families to plan for five, ten or 15 years. So, when we have to deal with a country with all these complex problems, States and huge population, we have to have a long range view of things and we have got to plan. You may call it Planning or a Plan or have any other name for it. But that has to be done, and that is exactly what we are doing.

If you are so minded, you can attack planners or the Plan. But I do not think it is necessary to attack planning as such. While we are planning for economic prosperity, we have also to plan for some other things. We have to plan for social goodwill and for ethical life. Emotional integration has also to be carefully planned. Within the framework of this economic Plan, sub-plans have to be created for the creation of social goodwill and ethical life.

Take, for instance, our proposal to have primary education to millions of people. But actually there is a problem within the Plan of educating these millions of people. There are certain chain reactions which are created. The parents of all these children who are going to get primary education are illiterate. The children are handed over to teachers. Then, under the teachers, they learn the three Rs and a few other odd things that are taught to them. Then they think that they have learnt everything. That is a very natural tendency. Then the hold of the parents, who are illiterate, on the children, is lost. They are actually thrown into the hands of the teachers who are taking this part of the work from the parents. The result is, what little guidance in the field of ethics and general behaviour they used to get from their parents is lost and they are thrown into the hands of the teachers themselves. What they teach is the only thing they are capable of learning in the general sphere of behaviour and other things.

17 hrs.

Supposing in a class room, the teacher goes on smoking—I have seen such classes myself—the boys think that that is the normal behaviour. Their belief in their parents is already shattered because they have the idea that their parents are illiterate and only the teacher who knows reading and writing is capable of teaching them and he is the fountain of all knowledge. So, they place themselves under the teachers.

Therefore, when vast populations are being taught, the question of selecting proper teachers becomes very important. Not only ordinary reading, writing and arithmetic have to be taught, but character has to be built, particularly when the children are weaned away from the parents and directly handled by the teachers. So, great care has to be taken and proper steps should be taken so that the students are educated properly even at the very early stage of primary education, so that they may become good citizens. Therefore, the problem of taking care of the general conduct of the students and also when they grow older is a great problem and we have to pay some attention to this aspect of the question. Otherwise, we will be seeing only students' indiscipline at the school stage, and at the other stages also. In the fields of life they will find themselves as misfits and they would not be able to face the problems of life and the problems of the country properly.

Coming to certain nearer aspects of the Plan, I will mention one or two points about the State from which I come. Recently there have been floods in Cauvery. Cauvery is the main river of the south in the Madras State and 98 per cent of its water is being used for irrigation. But this time, there have been floods. The Mettur dam was not able to contain the water which nature, in its bounty, was pleased to give. So also, the Krishnarajasagar dam also was not able to contain the water which Rain God was kind enough to give. The result was there were floods and huge losses.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So, in the Plan there must be some provision for utilising the water which rain once in 10 or 15 or 25 years is kind enough to give to this part of the country, which otherwise is generally free from such rain. There is no other important river. This is the only river and occasionally when God is kind enough to shower his blessings by additional rain, we have to have arrangements to utilise it.

Before the present famous Methur dam was constructed, there was a scheme to link Cauvery with the adjoining river Pennar. That scheme was somehow or other given up. It was otherwise known as the *Hogenakkal* scheme. It is the place where Cauvery falls 60 feet from the adjoining State of Mysore into Madras State. In Kannada, the name *Hogenakkal* means stones throwing out smoke. There is a lot of foam coming out from that. It can also become a very good tourist resort. There is also another spot there known as *Mekadatu*. The width of the river there is so short that even a goat can jump to the other side. An arrangement can be made there whereby the water could be diverted to the adjoining river Pennar which has two or three dams. This Pennar river is fed by only one monsoon and it is not easily filled. Therefore, even though the dams are there they are not full. This scheme was actually considered at the time when the Mettur Dam scheme was under preparation. For some reason or other, Mettur only was selected. So I would like the planners to pay some attention to this question of utilising the occasional surplus waters of Cauveri by diverting it to the adjoining river Pennar.

There was a question of having new railway lines for the States of Madras and Mysore. We had drawn the attention of the Government to this question. We had told our respected Ministers also quite often about the necessity of these lines, and we were also assured in the Budget Speech of the Railway Minister that the claims of the south will be considered. We were also told by interpellations of the Prime Minister himself that this will be sympathetically considered and that the planners would deal with it. In the Plan itself we have a passage which says that some of the lines that

[Shri Narasimhan]

have been advocated by us on behalf of Madras and Mysore and further supported by the respective State Governments are under consideration. What I am not able to understand is, in spite of these assurances both in the Budget Speech of the Railway Minister and also by the Prime Minister during the Question Hour, it is still in the state of, what is called, under consideration. I would really have expected it to be taken as accepted. When the Plan was now published, the entire language papers in those States have been sorely disappointed. They had expected that some announcement would be made. Some clarification will have to be made in the course of this debate, a more concrete and assuring kind of explanation will have to be given. Sir, all aspects of these railway lines have been so thoroughly brought to the notice of the Government that it is very unnecessary for me to refer to them now.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Do you want an explanation for what they are doing? Or an assurance that they will take up the plan?

Shri Narasimhan: I want an explanation for describing them as matters under consideration, while we made it clear that they merited immediate acceptance. I do hope that we would have a satisfactory and sympathetic answer when the hon. Minister replies to the debate.

Sir, we are fast developing in the matter of industrialisation. Many factories are growing everywhere. With regard to location of factories, if other conditions are not against their location, it should take place in areas that are somewhat backward. Though private entrepreneurs would prefer the best place and even State enterprises would prefer the best place, these considerations should be slightly relaxed and an effort should be made to locate them in backward areas. That will boost up the morale of the backward areas like anything and following that further self-development will take place.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Plan and humbly request the House to accept my substitute motion.

17.10 hrs.

RE: ISSUE OF SUMMONS TO EDITOR OF BLITZ

Mr. Speaker: I have to make a small announcement. I may inform the House that in pursuance of the decision of the House on the 19th August 1961, I have issued a summons to Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, *Blitz*, Bombay, to appear in person to receive the reprimand at the Bar of the Lok Sabha on Tuesday, the 29th August, 1961 at 12·15 hours. I have also cancelled the Lok Sabha Press Gallery Card and the Central Hall Pass issued to Shri A Raghavan, the New Delhi correspondent of Blitz.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur). What does the Bar of the House mean? By which gate will he enter the House? We are supposed to be the judges. Naturally, the accused does not enter by the same gate by which the judges enter.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of judges. We have to implement the decision already taken by the House. He will be brought to the Bar of the House through some gate. Therefore, he will come through one gate or the other. I will fix up the Bar beyond which he cannot come in. He will come here and, on behalf of the House and as directed by the House, I will tell him that he has been reprimanded. That is all what I have to tell him. There is nothing more that is to be done.

17.12 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Some very stringent criticism has been made by Professor Ranga and some other leaders against the Plan that has been submitted for approval. Professor Ranga has characterised it as a Nehru Plan and a Congress Plan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not only the leader of this House, he is the undisputed leader of India, and, as such, he is certainly in a position to lead India and to give it a programme of work that most of the people of India can follow. Even during Gandhiji's lifetime, it is he who gave the lead to India, and it is through the Congress that he gave that lead, and that was followed for 27 years, from 1921 to 1948, till his death in 1948, because he was the supreme leader at that time. I am very sorry to say that Professor Ranga, who is so very eloquent today on Gandhian philosophy and Gandhian programme, was somewhat cruel and went astray even during the life-time of Mahatma Gandhi. He went against him. Therefore, it does not appear quite well that he should be praising so much Gandhian philosophy and Gandhian programme.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order. The hon. Member is very much emotional in his speech and one can appreciate that. But while referring to Professor Ranga he said that Professor Ranga went astray, which he should not have said.

Mr. Speaker: The term "going astray" is not unparliamentary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali). It is a very mild term.

Mr. Speaker: According to him, Shri Ranga went astray. May be, according to Shri Ranga, some other person went astray.

Shri N. B. Maiti: Therefore, these things have got to be judged in that light. In the days of the struggle, it was the Congress Party which led the country. Therefore in the reconstruco' the country it is not unlikely that the Congress Party, which is running the country at the present time, should be given the Plan as the clarion call to the country.

Leaving that apart, certain suggestions have been made that this is an election plan. Of course, the Plan comes one year before the elections. But may I remind Professor Ranga that it was through the Plan that he came into this House in 1957?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Do you mean to say that it was planned?

Shri N. B. Maiti: It was because he came into this House on the Congress ticket and the Plan was there then. He did not object to it before. Now he is objecting to it. But this is not germane to the matter. What I want to say is that this Plan is really a plan which has to be treated as something from which we can get inspiration. I think it is somewhat like the *Bible*. Just as the *Bible* is an inspiring book, the Plan has got a mass of material from which we can learn many things. But the greatest thing is that just as the *Bible* is nothing unless the teachings there are implemented, the Plan also is nothing if it is not implemented.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Plan can stand on its own legs without being supported by the *Bible*.

Shri N. B. Maiti: Implementation is the thing. Of course, it has been worked by a large number of people and a large number of experts. They have applied their mind and the Plan has been produced. But how to implement the Plan?

During the last two Plans we have come up to a certain standard and we have done something. Again, it cannot be said that the country has not gained anything. We may say many

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things and we may pin on many hopes, but the broad fact remains that the country has achieved something and the people have grown plan-minded which they were not so much before. That is a great thing that has been achieved now. In agriculture, in industry, in transport and in other things we have advanced to a great extent but not to the extent that we would like to reach. That is a thing that has got to be admitted. Here the examples of Germany or of Japan do not come into the picture because Germany was already a developed country. The people there were far more advanced than those of India; so also of Japan. Therefore these examples do not carry much weight when they are applied to the conditions in India. Here, we have crores of people, a huge country, an undeveloped country. But, Japan and Germany were developed countries. When our great leaders cite these examples, they should look to the history of India, to the large number of people that live in India. All these things have got to be considered and then the countries could be equated. Therefore, India stands as a country apart: not like Japan, not like Germany. Germany is a country which overwhelmed Europe not only in one war, but in two wars—a great power. Therefore, to compare Germany with India is not proper. So also Japan, which was a first class power. (*Interruption* from Shri S. M. Banerjee) Shri S. M. Banerjee will kindly excuse me. Therefore, India has got to be taken separately. To move these great masses of people is a herculean task. But the country is moving. There is no doubt about that. Therefore, the Third Plan has been introduced.

How to implement that Plan? Our hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta suggested something. He appealed to the Prime Minister to create enthusiasm for it. How to create that? It was Mahatma Gandhi who could evoke response not only from those who associated themselves with him, but also from the crores of people who lived in cottages and also in palaces and other places. This is a task which is a gigantic task. Who could bring out the latent faculties and latent responsiveness which is in the masses of the people? It is only those who can give examples in their own lives that can inspire the people to work this Plan. Whether our leaders could do that or not, I do not know. Our Prime Minister and our Planning Minister were disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. In their own personal life, they certainly could give examples how to inspire people and how to bring out. Their latent responsiveness to the work that they hold dear. They, in their personal lives, can do it. But, how to bring out the latent responsiveness that is in the masses of the people? That is the question. I do not know whether a particular item of work mentioned in the Plan could be given to each and every Member of this House so that he or she can feel enthused and give his or her best to make that programme successful.

The whole implementation of the Plan depends on our officers. The officers are good, bad or indifferent. It may be said that many of them did not join—most of them could not join—the national struggle. A large body of people who are in the Congress party and even some of them who are now in the opposition, fought in the days of the struggle for Independence. I do not know whether they could not not be given some work. It was Mahatma Gandhi who gave work to the people by his *Charkha* programme and by his village uplift programme; by his prohibition programme and through various other programmes of work he gave work to the nation. But, now, the Plan gives work to the officers only. Everything has to be got from the officers, and everything has got to be done through the officers and by the officers. The result is that the public workers are left generally without work. So far as Ministers are concerned, of course, sometimes they are overworked also. We know that they work very hard. But many of the Members here and the workers outside do not have sufficient work. The question is how to give them work and how to give them the task of implementing the programmes in the Plan. I believe that that is the greatest need of the hour.

The question is whether Government can evoke the responsiveness that is there in the hearts of many of the Members here and also of the people outside, that is, the masses of our country. It should not be said that simply because there are the community development programmes, or because there are panchayats or because there are some co-operatives, therefore, sufficient initiative has been given and sufficient work has been given to them. That is not so, because all these things, the community development programmes, the panchayats etc., depend completely upon the officers below. Unless these officers go to them, and enthuse them, they cannot get any enthusiasm, because the money is with the officers.

Therefore, I would plead with the Planning Commission, and its chairman and vice-chairman to see whether they could not give work to the vast body of workers that are outside the Ministry, that are in this House and in the other House and also in the various State legislatures and is also left scattered everywhere in the country, and whether they could not evoke response from them for the implementation of the Plan that has been embodied in this report.

This is an excellent book, and I would thank heartily those people who have brought out this book.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: While one must concede that the planners have laboured hard to place before the nation a Plan which they consider would be of a magnitude to enable India to start on a self-generating economy, one is constrained to make reference to the many miscellaneous and the dangerous mistakes that the planners have committed.

In a Plan of this size that has been placed before us, some vital omissions invite our attention, and I would briefly refer to some of these. It has been our experience that in the course of the last two Plans, inflation has overtaken this country, and in spite of the many measures that Government applied to check such inflations, including credit control and what not, it is our experience that inflation has not been checked. If we compare the price levels and price indices of 1951 with those of 1961, it would be a modest estimate to mention that those prices have increased in many cases by over 20 percent. So far as one can see, there is absolutely no indication in the Plan of the measures which the Government may desire to take which can affectively control inflation in the next five years. Therefore, a grave omission is not to have made allowance in the financial target of the Plan for inflation in prices which would take place.

The Plan is estimated at Rs. 7,500 crores. Even if there is a rise in the estimates by 20 per cent only in the course of the Plan period if there has been pumped into the economy as much as Rs. 12,000 crores, our Plan will go wrong by nearly one-fifth of Rs. 7,500 crores, that is, Rs. 1,500 crores. It is a big omission not to have taken into consideration the inflationary strain which is bound to persist, and it is not a small item which the Commission has overlooked.

The second point is that our experience has shown in the execution of these two Plans that whatever the estimates we had, in actual execution we have much exceeded these estimats, in some cases by as much as 50 per cent, in some cases by 100 per cent and in some cases even more. Only a few minutes ago, my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, speaking about these things observed what a difference there was between our ex-

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penditure and our achievement of the physical targets. He gave the instances in these words:

> "To cite a few examples, so far as expenditure is concerned, the Bhakra project began with an estimate of Rs. 11 crores. That had increased to over Rs. 37 crores in 1959. The Damodar Valley Project was estimated to cost Rs. 74 crores, and it has risen to Rs. 169 crores"—this comes to nearly 150 per cent increase—"Hirakud from Rs. 48 crores to Rs. 71 crores"—that is, 75 per cent increase—"Rihand from Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 46 crores"—well over 200 per cent increase.

He has gone on to show that there has been miserable failure to achieve the physical targets. In the Progress Report for 1959-60, it has been observed that whereas the Tungabhadra Project was expected to irrigate 6.2 lakh acres, only 1 29 lakh acres were irrigated and out of the Rs. 74 crores estimated expenditure, Rs. 65 crores had already been spent.

I am not seeking to blame any particular Minister for this or that achievement, but the broad fact does remain that between our estimates and execution, a wide gap exists. We very nearly reach the financial targets and even overtake them but lag far behind the physical targets. The steel sector is one such glaring instance. All the three steel plants should by now have commenced production. While one can understand that the full estimated capacity is not reached immediately, we are nowhere near the estimated capacity at all today; we have most miserably lagged behind. Apart from the fact that, we have not taken any action to find out who the guilty party is, who is to blame, the broad fact does remain that though we have spent already Rs 600 crores, none of the steel plants has got anywhere near our physical targets. What is the meaning of this? It means that for every day that our steel plants do not fulfiul their maximum targets, the nation loses Rs. 30 lakhs. It is not a small sum. What I am trying to point out is that the Plan is so very unrealistic that they have failed to make any allowance, say of 20 per cent—leave alone 50 or 100 per cent—in the financial targets. If I were there, I would say: All right, Rs. 7,500 is the financial target, but I make an allowance for overshooting the estimates by, let us say, 20 per cent or 30 per cent; add another Rs. 2000 crores, and that will give us a real financial target. But nothing of the kind has been done. Is it to keep the size of the Plan so small comparatively that Parliament immediately gives its general approval? It is no use telling this House why it is that this expenditure has increased so much, why, for example, after the Rihand project was generally approved of by the House there were so many modifications that were necessary, that had to be made, in order to make it still more useful and still more remunerative, because that would occur in every project. But you have failed to take into consideration all these aspects. So, what is realistic about this Plan, I really fail to see.

The hon. Prime Minister speaking on the Plan said that much would depend upon how the world shaped its course, that if the world blew up, our Plan would also blow up, but it is equally possible that our plans will blow up for much lesser reasons than the word blowing up, namely that we are not in a position to fulfil our foreign exchange commitments and requirements, or the Aid India Plan may be drastically cut by the U.S. Congress.

Let this House not forget that the Second Plan was financed in many cases by deferred credits, and that these deferred credits will start becoming due and payable from 1962. I join the Prime Minister in paying tribute to those nations, great nations, the United States, the U.S.S.R., the aid-India nations which are helping us and those world monetary institutions which have helped us so very generously, and I am sure this House will join with me in expressing our gratitude and thanks to these nations and institutions for assisting a backward country like ours, but with all their goodwill, may I know how we are going to finance the foreign exchange component of our Third Plan?

It is true that so far we have been given definite commitments for foreign aid to the extent of over Rs. 1,000 crores, and I have no doubt more commitments would be forthcoming gradually. However, let us grasp certain points, namely the emergence of the European Economic Community, which is bound to adversely affect our exports, and consequently our capacity to pay foreign exchange in return for goods or services that we import or receive. It is therefore necessary to appreciate exactly whether our foreign exchange component is not unrealistic. To my mind it seems it is unrealistic for this reason that it does not take into consideration the factors that foreign nations, for reasons unconnected with ourselves, may diminish their aid to this country. For instance, in the case of America, Congress is now trying to put down President Kennedy's demand for greater foreign aid. If for such reasons, foreign aid diminishes considerably, what is going to happen to the Plan?

It has been repeatedly said it is no use planning on a homoeopathic scale, that unless we have a plan of a magnitude which enables us to launch on a self-generating economy, it is not worthwhile planning. The Prime Minister said that unless we made big sacrifices, we could not shorten the period of sacrifices. We agree with all that, but then, all our efforts must be limited by our overall capacity either to produce or to earn or to borrow or to get aid from foreign nations. Taking all these factors into consideration, I am still of opinion that the financial target of our Third Plan, small as it may be in comparison with the needs of the country, is far outside the scope of performance by this country. If we just cast a glance at the financial resources of the Plan, it will be found that some of the targets are realistic and I am inclined to think that the target of Rs. 1710 crores fixed for additional taxation may be realised. I am inclined to concede that the targets for borrowings and small savings may be realised. But I am not prepared to concede that, with all that, you will be able to confine your deficit financing to the comparatively small limit of Rs. 550 crores. This question of deficit financing has not been properly appreciated by the Planning Commission. They simply calculate that deficit financing will be confined to Rs. 550 crores because our resources are estimated at so much and our financial target is estimated at so much. That is not the way to look at it.

Apart from the two big lacunae which I have pointed out in planning, there are other lacunae. Take for instance how we financed our Second Plan. We resorted to a system of issuing treasury bills to the tune of Rs. 1400 crores. What is the meaning of treasury bills? How was the suggestion originally devised? These were resorted to during the British time, when the revenues of the country lagged behind the expenditure. Expenditure had to be incurred, month after month according to an even tenor but the revenue does not come in like that; it comes by fits and starts. Therefore, treasury bills were introduced so that revenue and expenditure could be balanced; it was a sort of a borrowing for three months at a time. That is all right where the borrowings are confined to Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 crores but not Rs. 1400 crores. What do we do now? It is not that we repay Rs. 1400 crores in terms of the three months repayment. But we convert the Bills into loans of long-term maturity. We cannot return this amount to the Reserve Bank within three months or six months. We are sovereign and therefore, we ask the Reserve Bank within three months or six

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months. We are sovereign and therefore, we ask the Reserve Bank, who are the creditors, to allow us, instead of 90 days, ten years or fifteen years for repayment. What does this ultimately mean? When the treasury bills are issued, it is not necessarily against any corresponding increase in the bullion reserve in the bank. It is plain printing of paper money. So, it is nothing but a form of concealed deficit financing. The Planning Commission may try to conceal and try to juggle in with figures but the inexhorable economic forces will not permit this. Today we are witnessing a phenomena of increasing prices and inflation. Why is there such a huge speculation in the stock market? Not that people have become speculative. It is a natural safeguard against your inflation inherent in the Third Plan.

Apart from this, I desire to invite the attention of the House to some other aspects of the Plan to which no attention appears to have been paid. I am of the opinion that instead of producing this general and vague outline saying that so much financial target and so much physical target, there should have been still greater allocation of resources to specific purposes. In this Plan, we have got power development, a subject to which I will lend my whole hearted support. I am glad that power development has been assigned about Rs. 1,050 crores. But what is the meaning of power development unless you give the agriculturists power for the purpose of lift irrigation and other agricultural purposes at a rate not more than nine naye paise per unit. I appeal to the framers of the Plan to consider this fact. Why this rate? Because the Food and Agriculture Ministry believes that the agriculturist cannot afford to pay more than nine naye paise per unit by way of electricity charges. I urge the same thing for the rural electrification. No domestic consumer should be asked to pay more than 20 nP. per unit. What is the use of a programme of a thousand crores of rupees when the common man does not get any benefit out of it?

I would also say that it is necessary that separate amounts should be set apart for subsidising water rates for agricultural purposes to enable the cultivator to take full advantage of irrigation facilities from the major irrigation schemes. It is also necessary to subsidise rural water supply with top priority for subsidising the supply of drinking water in villages, where such facilities do not exist. I have gone round villages after villages in my Jalgaon constituency where I have been told that they do not have even drinking water.

I am also of the opinion that more detailed allotments should have been made for subsidising the provision of timely and adequate supply of good seeds as well as manures and fertilisers which are always needed in the agricultural season and not when the harvest is over, and for improved agricultural implements, storage facilities, etc. There must be provision for cheap kerosene, corrugated iron sheets and the like necessaries for the agriculturists. Why is it that specific allotments have not been made for these? What is the life of an agriculturist without these necessary facilities, if he has to keep on paying an ever-increasing price, and what is the use in our saying that we are raising the national price, and the per capita income? I am not sure that adequate amounts have been specified or specifically earmarked for important things like contour-bunding, soil conservation, extension of credit facilities and so on.

Similarly, I am of the view that the time has come for abandoning the major irrigation schemes or works, except where they are absolutely essential, and we should resort to minor—or 'baby' irrigation schemes and undertake them in consultation with the local leadership. It is also necessary that in order to encourage the increase in the production of foodgrains, the floor price of agricultural produces such as wheat, rice, cereals, jowar, bajra and groundnut is fixed at the beginning of the season so as to ensure the cultivator a reasonable return.

It is also necessary to think of having agricultural insurance schemes and the construction of roads, bridges, etc., to enable the produce of the agriculturists to be transported to the markets.

The hon. Prime Minister was at pains in giving us how in 1948 or 1951 and then in 1956 and 1961 the national income gradually rose and how by the end of 1966 it will amount to an increase by Rs. 19,000 crores, and also how the *per capita* income would amount to Rs. 330. But the forgot to tell us how progressively the index price has risen. When I was in college, it used to be told that the *per capita* consumption of cloth was 18 yards. (*Interruption*). That was in undivided India with less population. Today, with an increase in population, we are told that that this target has not yet been reached. I am prepared to say that if you calculate in terms of commodities, the value of the rupee today and compare it to what it was ten years ago, you will find that after giving weightage the real *per capita* income, instead of advancing, has receded.

Sir, there are many matters to be referred to, but since you have rung the bell, I shall not tax your patience except to say this: coming to my State or my constituency, I would ask whether the Planning Commission will consider the desirability of inclusion and completion during the third Plan period the Konkan railway; secondly, the conversion of the Pachora-Jamner railway to broad gauge; thirdly, the inter-connecting of Jalgaon-Aurangabad-Osmanabad by broad gauge railway; and lastly, the inclusion of the Hatnur multi-purpose scheme.

While we are more anxious that in this great venture of uplifting the population of India—which means uplifting one-seventh of the world's population—let there be no mistake about one thing, we all desire to pull our weight and contribute our share, but, at the same time, a pre-requisite condition is that we expect our planners not merely to present us with arithmetical figures, but a live programme, a pulsating programme, true to realities, capable of achievement, capable of fulfilment and capable of achieving if not those ambitious targets of the planners, at least such modest and ambitious targets which will enable the agriculturists and the workers in the factory to lead a fuller and a little more richer life.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Speaker Sir, since this morning I have been hearing a series of very good speeches and I feel becoming reminiscent. I have been trying to recollect what has been happening for the past 14 years and in the 15th year since independence. When Mahatma Gandhi gave us the lead in 1942 with the slogan of Quit India, we expected freedom, but Mother India had to take full 9 years, instead of 9 months, to deliver two babies—Pakistan and Hindusthan. Probably it was the birth of the twins which gave so much trouble.

Since then it was felt that the baby India may be rickety, but we passed over that and by the time we entered the first Five Year Plan, it was found that the so-called baby that was becoming rickety was actually a bony baby. In 1952, we planned for an expenditure of Rs. 2100 crores, which was enlarged to Rs. 2300 crores. But the actual expenditure fell short by about Rs. 400 crores. People did not know what exactly Planning meant and people who knew the administration felt that there were many lacunae in the administrative set-up itself. The flow of money from the Centre to the States was rather tardy. Till 1954 one actually did not know what shape things would take.

[Dr. Melkote.]

In 1955 came the reorganisation of States, upsetting the whole thing again. In spite of all these things, we have been doing exceedingly well and at the end of the Five Year Plan, more than 95 per cent was the expenditure that has been incurred in these various Plans which have improved the standards of living considerably. It was in the wake of this that we entered this House in 1957 and today if we look back on what we have achieved, we have been able to spend both in the public sector and private sector to the tune of nearly Rs. 7000 crores. Now in the third Five Year Plan, we would be spending Rs. 10,500 crores or Rs. 11,000 crores. Had anyone of us imagined in 1948, 1952 or in 1957 that we would be able to collect and spend this amount of money?

Again I would like to repeat that the leeway we had to make in order to be able to reach the targets and be able to spend this amount of money is a thing which has involved gigantic work from all sections of the population and the Government. Let us not minimise the effort that the Government has made, that the Planning Commission has made and the various sectors of the population have made in order to reach these targets.

Therefore, before I proceed further, let me congratulate the planners, particularly Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, who has given us this lead. In spite of the defects and difficulties in obtaining loans from foreign agencies—when many felt that we were going to founder and not reach the targets—at the end of the Five Year Plan, not only have we found ourselves in a position to spend all the money, but possibly if more money was available, we could have further exceeded this target. Now we are having an ambitious Plan and we feel we would be in a position to spend all this money.

Now, Sir, it is very easy to consider and speak in terms of crores of rupees, but it is exceedingly difficult to spend that money properly. Nnmerous forces were at work. Educational institutions, engineering colleges themselves which used to take in about 5000 students in 1947 today have an intake of nearly 40,000 students and by the end of 1965 we expect to reach a target of 65,000 students annually. What a speed! Unless we have these engineers and, similarly, trained men in the medical field, we would not be in a position to carry out our programme. Today we are thinking of going back the village sector. It has taken us to full ten years to be in a position to send our educated men to the village sector to improve our rural population. It would take 4 to 5 years to train an engineer and allow him to gain some experience, and 5 to 7 years to train a medical man. During this span of 12 years we have made good all these things, and we are now in a position to tackle all the problems in a very realistic manner.

When I say all these things, I know that there have been defects. There has been possibly wrong planning. There has been over-expenditure. My hon. friend Shri Bharucha said that in the Tungabhadra project in spite of spending Rs. 65 crores the actual potential irrigation that has come into being is only 1,25,000 acres. Possibly it is a little more than what he has said. I have been living in that area. You have to take both sides of the picture. On one side it is 1,25,000 acres and on the other side it is about two lakh acres and odd. That means we have been able to reach nearly 4 lakh acres. But even this is a very big defect when we have spent Rs. 66 crores. But this Rs. 66 crores was not spent only on irrigation potential. It was spent on production of electricity also. A good deal of money has been invested on that. Today we are generating a sufficient quantity of electricity. So all this money is not spent on irrigation potential alone, it is on other potentials as well.

Sir, inflation has taken place. The standard of living is going up. At the same time, the real value of money having gone down many workers are suffering actually, particularly, the middle class people. It must be said, while we had an ambitious programme of creating an employment potential of about 9 million jobs, we have not been able to reach that target. In the Third Five Year Plan special allotments of money have been made in order to create this potential in as large a sector as possible. We have got to see how this would be implemented.

But, by and large, the working class in the industrial sector have given their very best in producing materials, and there has been less unrest than what it was in the First Plan period and in the Second Plan period. The labour has been giving exceedingly good service. I must give credit to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Minister in charge of Labour and his Deputy Minister for the excellent work they have done in this field, in bringing about better understanding between the employer and the employee as well as in mitigating many of the difficulties of the employees. There is better understanding now than ever before.

Even so, Sir, the labour expect a good deal more to be done. Things like provident fund, pension and other schemes which give them a greater security, and wage structure, bonus and many other things have got to be tackled. Ultimately, if all these things have to be tackled, it is by increasing the industrial potential of the country.

In the Second Five Year Plan it was envisaged that we would start three steel factories which would further create more industries and therefore more potential for employment. We have completed these three steel projects, but they have not reached the target of production. When I went through the history of most of these steel factories in other countries, this was the fate that over-took almost every country. It is necessary to criticise, no doubt; but, let us not criticise unreasonably. We have to admit that in many places there have been defects, there have been delays and more money has been spent; but, then, we have the initiative to start the fourth steel plant manned entirely by the Indian engineers. This is not a small thing. It needs experience at the cost of spending money. Let us not forget this important feature.

18 hrs.

Therefore, whilst we have been doing whatever one could do, we have got to bring to the notice of the Government that, in spite of all these things, it is not the big palatial buildings, it is not the big industrial ventures, it is not even the other things that the village sector or the common people of the village would like. If he goes to the railway station, which has got a grand building, he would see how he is being treated by the clerks and the station masters and how his requirements are being attended to by them there and in other government departments. It is these things that are conducive to better feeling between the population and the Government. In many of these things, I should say that we have rather not done very well. It is exceedingly well for people like me and others who tour round the country to see the huge dams and projects and palatial buildings come up to train people in the best methods of education. But the ordinary people look at these things from a different angle. They have to be approached in their own particular manner if we have to create enthusiasm in them.

When I am speaking on this, I am speaking of the Community Development Projects where we are trying to reach the village level, where cooperatives are being set up and where loans are being given to the villagers. By and large, these are reaching the village level, but not to the same extent as we would desire. Therefore,

[**Dr. Melkote.**]

while we have done exceedingly well in the First and Second Plans, in the Third Plan these defects ought to be noticed and rectified. We have to take notice of the human factor and evolve a code of conduct for the officials at the village level, who have to deliver the goods, in a proper manner so that they will deal with the community in the rural areas properly and efficiently.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 22, 1961|*Sravana* 31, 1883 (*Saka*).

Monday, August 21, 1961/Sravana 30, 1883 (Saka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 3475—3510

S.Q. Nos.	Subject	COLUMNS
728	Shifting of D.V.C. Headquarters to Maithon .	3475-76
730	Plastic railway coach .	3476-77
731	Deepening of Palk Straits	3477-78
732	Irrigation revenues of D.V.C.	3478-80
733	Eye bank for Delhi .	3480-81
734	Over-payment made to contractors on S.E. Railway	3482-85
735	Extra-departmental employees of P. & T. .	3485-88
736	Salem-Bangalore rail link	3488-89
737	Chandigarh-Ludhiana rail link	3489-90
738	Polio in Andhra Pradesh .	3490-92
739	Prices of Indian-built ships	3492-95
740	Divisional Superintendents on railways	3495-97
741	Over-crowding in trains on Southern railway . .	3497-99
742	Export of rolling stock .	3499-3500
744	Legislation for control of leprosy	3500-02
745	Allowance to retired scientists to continue research work	3502-06
746	Sale of surplus stocks of wheat by Madhya Pradesh Government . . .	3507-08
749	Air strip in Kerala . .	3508-09
751	All India Super Grid for power generation . .	3509-10

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 3510—3661

S.Q. Nos.	Subject	COLUMNS
727	Enquiry about fire in 'Indian Navigator' . .	3510-11
729	Radar equipment for Air-India International .	3511
743	U.S. Helicopters . .	3511
747	Utilisation of waters of cauvery	3511-12
748	Mishap in Central Railway Loco shed . . .	3512
750	Nagar junasagar Project .	3512-13
752	Classification of hotels .	3513
753	P & T Holiday homes .	3513-14

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. Nos	Subject	COLUMNS
754	Institute for Training Fisheries Operatives at Cochin	3514-15
755	Over-crowding on S.E. Railway	3515
756	Relief for P.& T. employees, Poona	3515-16
757	Fire in Port Lighter in Cochin Port . . .	3516-17
758	Pension scales of P. & T. employees . . .	3517
759	Prevention of adulteration of Ghee . . .	3517-18
760	Silting of Hirakud reservoir	3518
761	Prices of Essential Commodities . . .	3518-19
762	Promotions of S.C. employees on Southern Railway	3519
763	Draught in Hooghly .	3519-20
764	Air accident at Cochin airport	3520-21
765	Escalator at Delhi Railway Station . . .	3521
766	Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports	3521-22
767	Hospital at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi . . .	3522
768	Committee to enquire into distribution of fertilizers	3522-23
769	Indo-Bhutan road . .	3523
770	New aircrafts for I.A.C. .	3523-24
771	Height of Bhakra Nangal Dam	3524
772	Thefts at Bombay Port .	3524-25
773	Short wagon supply to Andhra Pradesh for rice transport . .	3525
774	Air-conditioned buses .	3526
775	Madurai and Madras Shuttle Service . .	3526-27
776	Timings of Scheduled services of I.A.C. . .	3527
777	Recruitment to I.A.C. .	3528
778	Arrears payment by Delhi Administration to Punjab Government .	3528-29
779	Wharfage charges on coal	3529
780	Teleprinter factory . .	3530
781	Death of two engine drivers of N.E. Railway . .	3530-31
782	India-Ceylon Air services .	3531

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. Nos.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1725	Three-storeyed houses in Jor Bagh, etc. (New Delhi)	3531-32
1726	Gokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport	3532
1727	Model Town Planning Legislation . . .	3532-33
1728	Cultivable water land in the country . . .	3533-34
1729	Narnaul-Chankhi Dadri telephone link . .	3534
1730	Agricultural University in Punjab . .	3534-35
1731	Manufacture of heart lung machine . . .	3535
1732	Centralised Traffic Control	3535-36
1734	Higher Secondary Schools for Railwaymen's children	3536
1735	Special trains for pilgrims on C. Railway . .	3536-37
1736	Minor irrigation works in Himachal Pradesh . .	3537
1737	Fruit cultivation in Maharashtra	3537
1738	Railway out-agencies in Maharashtra . . .	3537-38
1739	Cooperative Societies on Central Railway .	3538
1740	Master Plan for Manmad Junction . .	3538
1741	Central assistance to Maharashtra for rural water supply during 1960-61	3539-40
1742	Family Planning programme in Maharashtra . .	3540
1743	Primary health centres in Madhya Pradesh . .	3540
1744	Town Booking Office at Jamshedpur . . .	3540
1745	Farraka Barrage . .	3541
1746	Mob attacks on Railwaymen and property . . .	3541
1747	Robberies on Northern Railway . . .	3541-42
1748	Anti-T.B. work in Punjab during Second Plan .	3542-43
1749	Soil conservation in Punjab	3543
1750	Passenger amenities on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section	3543-44
1751	Postal facilities in Spiti Valley	3544
1752	Postal facilities in Lahaul valley	3544-45

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. Nos.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1753	Pakistani claim on water from Ganga . . .	3545—47
1754	Local trains in Delhi .	3547-48
1755	Textiles from chemical fibres	3548
1756	Vending licences on railways	3548-49
1757	Termination of services of railway employees .	3549
1758	Agricultaural development in Punjab	3550
1759	Gramdan work . .	3550-51
1760	Telephone connections in Madhya Pradesh . .	3551
1761	Family Planning Centres in Rajasthan . . .	3551
1762	P.&T. employees in Rajasthan	3552
1763	Complaints and suggestions in Rajasthan P. & T. circle	3552-53
1764	Anti-corruption Organisation on Western Railway .	3553-54
1765	Tungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar Projects . .	3554-55
1766	Purchase of property by Northern Railway . .	3555
1767	Rural credit	3555-56
1768	Democratic decentralisation	3556-57
1769	Cooperative Training	3557-58
1770	Export of frogs .	3558
1771	Polio . .	3558-59
1772	Ghaggar river . .	3559-60
1773	Land Acquisition Act, 1894	3560-61
1774	Railway Protection Force .	3561
1775	Bhakra Dam . .	3562
1776	Homoeopathy . . .	3562
1777	Publicity to encourage tourism	3563
1778	Leprosy	3563-64
1779	Development of Homoeopathy	3564-65
1780	Power signals on Railways	3565
1781	Travel by airconditioned coaches	3565-66
1782	Railway line to Khetri .	3566
1783	Medical college in Himachal Pradesh	3566-67
1784	Drug for birth control .	3567
1785	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun	3567
1786	Restriction on mills for purchase of wheat in Punjab	3567-68

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1787	Kondra bridge over Gobind Sagar	3568
1788	Disappearance of slack coal at Farrukhabad station .	3568-69
1789	Rewari station . . .	3569
1790	Repair of defective viscounts	3569-70
1791	Telephone connections in Assam	3570
1792	Low powered turbine electricity generators for hill areas.	3570-71
1793	Eradication of Mosquitoes	3571
1794	Weaker sections in the Village Community	3571-72
1795	Tuberculosis Demonstration and Traning Centres at Agra and Calcutta .	3572
1796	Research activities of I.C. M.R. during Third Plan .	3572-73
1797	Overhead bridges in Punjab	3573-74
1798	Enquiry into the death of Railway employees in Delhi	3574
1799	Cases of dismissed Railway employees . . .	3574-75
1800	Selection of T.T.E'S. .	3575-76
1801	Two-tier sleeping coaches .	3576-77
1802	Manufacture of dry vaccine	3577
1803	Subsidiary food products .	3577-78
1804	Replacement of Dakotas by I.A.C.	3578
1805	Implementation of Pay Commission Recommendation in Cochin Port . .	3579-80
1806	Import of foodgrains from U.S.A.	3580
1807	Post Offices in Patna City in rented buildings . .	3580-81
1808	Shifting of traders of Motia Khan, Delhi . .	3581-82
1809	Railway line between Gauhati and Garo Hills Coalfields	3582
1810	Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun . . .	3582-83
1811	Contracts on Railway station to Cooperative Societies	3583
1812	Railway overbridge near Bandra station . .	3583-84
1813	Postal staff and branch Post Offices in Maharashtra .	3584-85
1814	Japanese experts on Leprosy	3585

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1815	Employees under suspension on Railways for participation in General Strike .	3585-86
1816	Train collision at Jalgaon station	3586-87
1817	Cure for sun-stroke .	3587
1818	Shortage of relieving hands on N.E. Railway . .	3587
1819	Flood control measures for Kerala in Third Plan .	3587-88
1820	Railway line from Pathankandi to Dharmanagar .	3588
1821	Post Offices in Dhramanagar and Khowai . . .	3588-89
1822	Fishery Development in Manipur . . .	3589
1823	Fish fry in Manipur .	3589-90
1824	Mautam Famine in Subdivisions of Manipur .	3590
1825	Aircrafts for I.A.C. . .	3590-91
1826	Rolling stock requirements	3591
1827	Cement for Nagarjunasagar Project . .	3592
1828	X-ray plants at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi .	3592-93
1829	Overcrowding on Kangra Valley Railway station	3593-94
1830	Hindi-knowing staff, Ministry of Irrigation and Power	3594
1831	Hindi telegrams . .	3595
1832	Porbander-Rajkot National Highway . . .	3595—97
1833	Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Board . .	3597
1834	Gardeners' course . .	3598
1835	Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun . . .	3599
1836	Trading Operations of foodgrains . . .	3599-3600
1837	Najafgarh lake in Delhi .	3600-01
1838	Suggestions for improvement of Delhi Railway station	3601
1839	Horticulture in Delhi .	3601-02
1840	Fruit preservation in Delhi	3602-03
1841	Family Planning in Delhi .	3603-04
1842	Discussions on T.B. between British and Indian doctors . . .	3604
1843	P. & T. colony at Bhubaneswar	3604-05
1844	Pathankot Railway station	3605

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1845	Local trains from Kalyan to Bombay	3606
1846	Naraj and Tikarapada dams in Orissa	3606
1847	Train collision near Jubbulpore	3607
1848	Flood Control In Orissa	3607
1849	Remodelling of station	3607-08
1850	Late running of trains	3608-09
1851	Complaints at Ferozepur Junction station	3609
1852	Road Transport Reorganisation Committee	3609-10
1853	Thermal Plant in Punjab	3610-11
1854	Road Transport Services in States	3611
1855	Duck Breeking Scheme in Punjab	3611-12
1856	Sugar factories in Punjab	3612-13
1857	Malaria Eradication Programme in Punjab	3613
1858	Seed farms in Punjab	3613-14
1859	Minor irrigation projects in Punjab	3614
1860	Quantity of wheat supplied to Punjab	3614
1861	Surplus stocks of rice and paddy	3614-15
1862	Change of names of stations on N. Railway	3615
1863	Gliding Club in Punjab	3615-16
1864	Floods in Kerala	3616
1865	Dam across Kabini rivers	3617
1866	Scheme for fish population in Gobind-Sagar Dam	3617-18
1867	Drinking water schemes of Punjab	3618
1868	Divisional Headquarters at Khurda Road, Orissa	3618
1869	Tribal Jhumias	3619
1870	Hirakud dam	3619
1871	Complaints made by Kerala Government	3620
1872	Helicopter for Punjab Government	3621
1873	Major and Medium irrigation projects in Orissa in Third Plan	3621
1874	Taccavi loans to cultivators in Raipur District	3621-22
1875	Direct trunk telephone lines to Bhopal	3622-23

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1876	Pipli-Konarak All weather road	3623
1877	Third Asian Railway Conference	3623-24
1878	Research Centres on T.B.	3624
1879	Game Sanctuary in Orissa	3624
1880	Housing facilities for staff of W. Railway	3625
1881	All India Community Development Training Institute, Mussoorie	3625-26
1882	Railway Board Secretariat Service	3627
1883	Shortcomings and deficiencies of Government hospitals in New Delhi	3627-28
1884	Kalinga Plane disappearance	3628
1885	Cooperative Societies in Khowai	3629
1886	Irrigation bunds in Tripura	3629
1887	Bridge over Khowai river	3629-30
1888	Promotion to employees of Bilaspur region	3630
1889	Train derailment near Sankarapalli, Hyderabad	3630-31
1890	Irrigation potential of Minor irrigation works	3631-32
1891	Hydro-electric and irrigation projects in Orissa	3632
1892	Account Section of Telephone Deptt., Cuttack	3632-33
1893	Production of milk	3633—35
1894	Rural Water Supply Schemes	3636-37
1895	Dredging in river Hooghly	3637-38
1896	Irrigation Schemes in Punjab	3638
1897	Use of Nylon underwears in India	3638
1898	Minor Irrigation Schemes	3639
1899	Price of rice in West Bengal	3639-40
1900	P. & T. officials suspended before General Strike	3640
1901	Theft in Kanpur Loco Workshops	3640-41
1902	Overbridge at Manmad	3641-42
1903	Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in Nasik, Maharashtra	3642
1904	Out-agencies in Rajasthan	3642-43
1905	Waiting room for Third Class women passengers at Kota	3643
1906	Survey for laying pipeline at Salpura station	3643-44

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	Columns
1907	Passenger amenities at Kota	3644
1908	Iron and Steel allotted to Rajasthan for agricultural purposes . . .	3644
1909	Levelling operations of land in Rajasthan . . .	3645
1910	Robberies on Western Railway . . .	3645
1911	Railway High Schools in Rajasthan . . .	3645-46
1912	Medical and Public Health Schemes in Rajasthan .	3646
1913	Agricultural Development Schemes in Rajasthan .	3647
1914	Assistance from National Water Supply Scheme to Rajasthan . .	3647-48
1915	Power Projects in Rajasthan	3648-49
1916	Poultry centres in Rajasthan	3649
1917	Post Offices in Hoshiarpur and Kangra in rented buildings . .	3649
1918	Railway brigde at Ghaghragaht	3649-51
1919	Post Offices in rented buildings . . .	3651
1920	Savings Banks in Post Offices in Central Circle .	3651-52
1921	P. & T. Offices in Central Circle	3652
1922	Tape Recording Machines in Post Offices . .	3652-53
1923	Phonogram service . .	3653
1924	P. & T. Advisory Committee	3653-54
1925	Rail Link with Balurghat and Rajganj . . .	3654
1926	Allotment of wagons .	3654-55
1927	Halt station at Binor on Jhansi Branch line .	3655-56
1928	Anti-Fraud Inspectors on Railways . . .	3656
1929	Air services . . .	3656-57
1930	New Postal stamps .	3657-58
1931	Reconstruction of Krishna river bridge . . .	3658
1932	Telephone Exchange, Poona	3658-59
1933	Removal of fish plates .	3659-60
1934	Water arrangement in carriages, between Siliguri and Katihar . . .	3660
1935	Over-bridge at Katihar	3660
1936	Procedure for securing telephone connections .	3661
1937	Train collision near Hajipur on N. E. Railway . .	3661

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT— 3662-66

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the Members shown against each :

(1) Throwing of a cracker at Swami Rameshwaranandji on the evening of August, 20, 1961.	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
(2) Reported raid by armed Pakistani nationals on an Indian village near Karimganj border of Assam, on August 18, 1961.	Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee, Tangamani and Hem Barua.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— 3666-67

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960 :

(a) G.S.R. No. 1001 dated the 5th August, 1961 .

(b) G.S.R. No. 1002 dated the 5th August 1961 .

(2) A copy of Notification No G.S.R 1003 dated the 5th August, 1961 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 872 dated the 8th July, 1961 under sub-section (4) of section 43 B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

of the Sea Customs Act,

(a) G.S.R. No. 967 dated the 29th July, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 968 dated the 29th July, 1961 .

(c) G.S.R No. 1004 dated the 5th August 1961 .

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA— 3667-69

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

(i) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Union Territories (Stamp and Court-fee Laws) Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 9th August, 1961.

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1961, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1961 passed by Lok Sabha on the 9th August 1961.

(iii) That at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1961, Rajya Sabha had agreed to the amendment made by Lok Sabha on the 10th August, 1961, in the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961. . .

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 3669-70

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil) moved that the Members of Lok Sabha elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research *vice* Shri Sanganna resigned from Lok Sabha. The motion was adopted. .

MOTION *RE.* THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN— 3670—3806

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved that the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, be taken into consideration. Three substitute motions were moved by Shri C. R. Narasimhan, Shri N. G. Ranga and Shri Indrajit Gupta. The discussion was not concluded. . . . .

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1961/SRAVANA 31, 1883 (Saka)

Further discussion on Motion *re.* Third Five Year Plan .

GIPD—LS II—925 (Ai) LSD—30-0-61—885.